THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

NATIONAL BUDGET.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

ABSTRACT.

The Secretary of the Interior says:—Experience has suggested salutary changes in the mode of disposing of the public lands. Credit on sales has been long since abolished. The right of pre-emption originally conferred only by special enactment, has become a permanent part of our system. At a later period the homestead policy was engrafted upon it. In no respect has the wisdom of Congress been more strikingly displayed than in the adoption of a general and uniform method of public surveys. Until they are extended over the soil, the proprietorship thereof remains in the Government. This policy offers a marked contrast to that of the nations which established colonies within our limits, and secures to the purchaser an indisputable right to a well-defined tract. Notwithstanding our settlements have progressed with a rapidity unequalled in the history of nations, few serious controversies have arisen in regard to titles emanating from the United States. Our present system is so simple and efficient, so well adapted to the wants of our population and the interests of the service, that it is not susceptible of much improvement. Such modifications as were needed to perfect it were alluded to in my last annual report. No necessity exists for making at this time more special reference to them.

During the last fiscal year 7,041,114 50 acres were disposed of. This quantity exceeds that disposed of during the previous year by 2,411,800 acres. The cash receipts of the office from sales and fees of various kinds amounted to $1,347,867 32: a sum greater than that received the previous year by more than half a million dollars. During the last fiscal year and the quarter of the present year ending 30th September last, 350 Indian patents were issued, embracing 89 824 acres. Under the several acts of Congress relating thereto, 275 patents for private land claims in California have been issued, embracing 4,383,300 acres. Contracts have been entered into for surveying and marking the northern boundary of California, that portion of the eastern boundary of Oregon which lies due south of the confluence of Owyhee with Snake river, to the northern line of Nevada, and the northern boundary of New Mexico. It is recommended that appropriations be made for the survey of the northern and eastern boundaries of Colorado Territory and the northern and eastern boundaries of Nevada.

The last soldier of the Revolution who was on the pension rolls at the date of my last annual report has since died, by special act of Congress two other veterans of that war have been placed on the rolls at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum. Of the widows of such soldiers there are on the rolls the names of nine hundred and ninety-seven; of these, one hundred and nineteen were married prior to 1st January, 1816.

Of wars subsequent to the Revolution and prior to the Rebellion, the number of pensioned widows and orphans of soldiers was one thousand three hundred and ten at the close of the last fiscal year.

The total aggregate of army pensions is one hundred and fifty-three thousand and ninety-three, at a total annual rate of sixteen millions one hundred and forty-two thousand seventy-nine dollars and ninety-seven cents.

The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year to invalid military pensioners, their widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, was eleven millions, three hundred and one thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-six cents, which includes the expenses of the disbursing agencies.

On the 30th of June, 1867, on the rolls of the navy pensions, were the names of one thousand and fifty-four invalids, at an annual aggregate of eighty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, and one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven widows, orphans, and dependent relatives, at an aggregate annual rate of three hundred and five thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents. The amounts paid during the last fiscal year to navy invalids and to widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of officers and seamen of the navy, was three hundred and eighteen thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty cents.

The total annual amount of pensions of all classes was sixteen millions four hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, and the amount paid was eighteen millions six hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-six cents, which includes expenses of disbursements.

During the year ending September 30, 1867, there were admitted nine hundred and fifty four applications for bounty land warrants, requiring one hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres of land to satisfy them.

The invested navy pension fund now amounts to thirteen millions of dollars, and there is an uninvested balance of two hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents. As the interest on the invested sum far exceeds the amount required for the navy pensions, Congress provided, by act approved March 3, 1857, for the increase of the number of meritorious disabled officers, seamen, and marines. The Secretary of the Navy has favorably reported seven claims of this class. There is an urgent necessity for an increased appropriation for special investigation to prevent frauds upon the Government in obtaining pensions. The amount saved to the Government by such investigations has far exceeded the expenditures in conducting them, while their chief value arises from their preventive influence.

Our Indian relations have assumed a new and interesting aspect. The steady approach of emigration to the ground heretofore devoted to the chase, and the rapid progress of the railroads pointing towards the Pacific and traversing the country over which the Indians from time immemorial have roamed, imperiously demand that the policy of concentrating them upon reservations should, whenever practicable, be adopted. Until recently there was territory enough to supply the demands of the white race, without unduly encroaching upon the districts where the Indians subsisted by hunting. This condition of things no longer exists. Christianity and civilization, with the industrial arts, are spreading over the entire region from the Mississippi to the Pacific. The Indians are in possession of vast tracts of country, abounding in precious metals, or rich in sources of agricultural wealth. These invite the enterprise of the adventurous pioneer, who, in seeking a home and fortune, is constantly pressing upon the abode of the red man.

By an inevitable law two races, one civilized and the other barbarous, are being brought face to face. The obligations which rest upon the Government extend to both. Each is justly entitled to protection. Our duty requires us to devise a system by which civilization, with its attendant blessings, may be fostered and extended, and at the same time protection be secured to the Indian.

The estimated number of Indians is about three hundred thousand, spreading from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. Those east of the Mississippi, with few exceptions, are on reservations; so also are the tribes in Kansas north of the Arkansas, and those located between the western border of Arkansas and the country known as the "leased lands." Treaties were negotiated last winter with the Kansas tribes, and submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. If ratified and in good faith executed, these tribes will be provided with homes, where they will soon become self-sustaining, as they have already adopted the habits of civilized life and become familiar with agricultural pursuits. They will then require from us little beyond protection against the intrusion of the whites, and the faithful performance of our stipulations.

A consideration of the proper policy to be pursued in respect to the wild tribes presents more difficult questions. As long as they cling to their nomadic habits, and subsist by hunting and fishing, encroachment upon their hunting grounds—and it does not seem possible to prevent it—will necessarily lead to hostilities and a devastation of the frontier settlements.

The tribes within our borders are capable of civilization. The past furnishes gratifying evidence that well-directed and persistent efforts to that end will be rewarded with success. It is, however, a work of time. The arts of civilization but slowly displaced the primitive tastes and habits of our own race. It must be so with the Indian: he cannot immediately be transformed from the hunter to the farmer or mechanic. There are intermediate states through which he has to pass. He should be gradually won from the chase to a pastoral life, and, under its influences, he will ultimately acquire a taste for agricultural pursuits. The first step in the process of improvement is to localize the Indians. The same district should not be appropriated to the savage and the civilized, nor should tribes between whom hereditary feuds exist be brought together, as it would be followed by disastrous results.

No objection is perceived to placing the civilized upon contiguous tracts; on the contrary, it is expedient to do so, and, as soon as their consent can be obtained, to subject them to the same system of government and laws. But such a policy is wholly inapplicable to the wild tribes: they require, in proportion to their numbers, more territory. Such can only be governed and controlled, and trained to habits of industry, on separate and widely distinct reservations, selected in view of their adaptation to grazing as well as tillage, and amply stocked by the Government with large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats. The Indian will discover that a herdsman's life affords a better and surer subsistence than a precarious dependence upon the chase. A desire for the acquisition of individual property will soon spring up, and should be gratified by appropriating to each adult a limited quantity of land for his exclusive use. A title therefor should be secured to him, and farming utensils furnished. He will then learn to cultivate the soil. The mechanic arts will follow. The schoolmaster, and, above all, the missionary, with the blessings and hopes of religion, will crown and perpetuate the work.

The unoccupied country west of the Missouri is of such vast extent that large regions, if properly selected, at points remote from the great lines of travel, may be reserved without detriment to any public interest. Long before the tide of emigration will reach them, they can, by an equitable arrangement with the Indians, be reduced to the dimensions required by the actual wants of the agricultural population.

The selection of suitable sites and the removal of the Indians to them cannot be accomplished in the short time allotted to the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of July last. Two commissions, each consisting of not less than three persons, should be appointed, and adequate means placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for the efficient completion of the work. No consideration of the time or expenditure likely to be required should be suffered to defeat an object of such surpassing importance. A guarantee against the useless consumption of time or money should be found in the character of the persons selected. The cost will be very inconsiderable compared with that of a war. Had a tithe of our outlay in military operations against the Indians during the present year been honestly and judiciously applied to purposes of peace, the necessity of a resort to force would have been avoided. It is more humane and economical to subsist Indians than to fight them. A wise and just policy will soon relieve us from either necessity.

The salaries of the Superintendents of Indian Affairs and Indian Agents are inadequate. Increased compensation would enable the Department to secure the services of men of undoubted capacity and integrity, and tend to remove the temptation to commit those frauds which, before and since the transfer of the Indian Bureau to this Department, were and still are imputed to officers performing duties and sustaining relations to the Indians such as devolve upon this class of public servants. I take pleasure, however, in bearing testimony to the ability and fidelity of many now in the Indian service. Some of those of the greatest merit have announced their intention to resign on account of the insufficiency of their pay. Loss to the Government and serious wrong to the Indians would be prevented by an appropriation for the employment of special agents to investigate and correct, at remote posts, frauds and abuses, which cannot be properly dealt with by the instrumentalities now subject to the order of the Department. O. H. BROWNING.

PUBLIC POST.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

ABSTRACT.

The revenues of the Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1867, were $15,237,628 87, to which should be added amounts drawn from the Treasury under the acts making appropriations for carrying the mail, "deficiency," $960,000; and amount under the special appropriations for over-land mail and marine service between New York and California, $900,000; steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China, $41,666 67; and between the United States and Brazil, $250,000 (including $100,000 on account of service performed during the previous fiscal year); for new mail routes, $150,000; and to supply deficiencies, $1,500,000; making the receipts from all sources, $19,978,698 54. The expenditures of all kinds, including the foreign mail transportation, and service for which the above special appropriations were made, say $1,191,666 97, during the same period, were $19,235,483 45, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $743,216 08.

The ordinary expenses of the Department, not including mail transportion provided for by special appropriation, were $18,043,816 79; and the ordinary receipts, including the amount drawn under appropriation for carrying free mail matter, were $16 137 026 87, showing an excess of expenditures of $1 906,789 92, which has been met by the unexpended balances of former appropriations. No appropriation for the past year is therefore needed.

The receipts for postage, as compared with the previous years, show an increase of 6 per cent., and the expenditures an increase of 25 8-10 per cent. The amount of revenue concentrated in the depositories and draft offices was $6,164,728 16; collected by the Auditor, $2,197,113 66; retained by postmasters for commission and office expenses, $6,314 156 53; and remaining in the hands of postmasters, awaiting collection, $661,629 50.

The ordinary expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1869, are estimated at..... $24,200,000

Add for overland mail and marine service between New York and California..... 900,000

Steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China..... 500,000

Steamship service between the United States and Brazil..... 150,000

Steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands..... 75,000

To supply a deficiency in the service between the United States and Brazil in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1866..... 12,500

$1,6 7,500

Making the total estimated expenditures... $22,837,500

The ordinary receipts, including the standing appropriation of $700,000 for carrying free mail matter, are estimated at..... 16,700,000

Add amounts of special appropriation for California, China, and Brazil mails, and for the deficiency above named..... 1,562,500

$18,262,500

Showing an excess of expenditures of..... $5,575,000

Deducting the undrawn balances appropriations for the department, amounting to.. 2,000,000

Leaves the deficiency to be provided for from the general treasury..... 2,575 000

It will also be necessary to make the usual *special* appropriations as follows:—

For overland mail transportation and marine service between New York and California..... $900,000

Mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China..... 500,000

Mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil..... 150,000

And for deficiency on account of service between the United States and Brazil during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1868..... 12,500

Mail steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands..... 75,000

During the year, 871,599,605 postage stamps of the value of $11,578,607 44; 556,150 plain stamped envelopes, representing $1,390,588 50; 16,662,750 stamped envelopes bearing printed cards and requests, representing $494,712 50; and 1,857,750 newspaper wrappers, valued at $37,155, were issued. An aggregate value of $13,401,063.

The issue of postage stamps, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of about 6½ per cent., whilst the issue of stamped envelopes has increased almost 61 per cent. This increase is attributable to the introduction of printed business cards and requests for return if not delivered, without additional cost. The issue of this class of envelopes during the year was increased 106 per cent. over that of 1866.

The prediction in last year's report that the use of such envelopes would tend largely to reduce the number of dead letters has been verified. The statistics given under the head of dead letters show that the number has diminished nearly one million during the past year, and that this gratifying result is attributable to the use of envelopes with a request for the return to the writers of unclaimed letters directly from the post office addressed. It is estimated that fully fifty millions of these envelopes were used during the year, the department supplying about one-third of the number. The sales of postage stamps and stamped envelopes during the year amounted to $12,988,134 82, leaving unsold in the hands of postmasters $412,928 75.

Experiments are in progress with a postage stamp printed on embossed paper, which seems to afford good security against fraud. The fibres of the paper being broken, cancelling marks almost penetrate, so that they cannot easily be removed without destroying the stamp. The adhesive properties are also promoted, and other advantages secured which commend the invention to a favorable notice.

The length of routes has been increased over the preceding year 22,524 miles; the annual transportation, 7 144,876 miles; and cost, $1,705,812; to which add increased cost for rail way postal clerks, route, local, and other agents, $241,171; making an aggregate of $1,946,973.

The condition of the overland and territorial mail routes are fully and clearly set forth in the report, and very careful tabular statements of the rates of pay and weights of mail on railroad routes are given.

Compared with the records kept before the Rebellion, the service on the southwestern route exhibits a marked improvement, both with regard to speed and regularity, the average time in each direction being reduced about two hours, and the proportion of trips performed in the schedule time being increased from about one half the whole number then to nearly five-tenths now, reckoning the schedule time at three and a-half days, until the 15th of June, and at three and a fourth days after that date, going south, and at three and a-half days for the whole period going north.

There are now in operation in the United States eighteen railway postal routes extending in the aggregate over four thousand four hundred and thirty miles, upon eight hundred and seventy-nine miles of which twice daily service is performed, making a total equal to five thousand three hundred and fourteen miles of railway postal service daily each way. Twelve, twenty-four, and often forty-eight hours are saved in the transmission of all the mails passing over these 5000 miles.

At the date of the last annual report, Junction City, Kansas, 139 miles west of Wyandotte, and 418 miles west of St. Louis, Missouri, was the farthest point to which a continuous railroad line from the eastern cities towards the Pacific was completed, a gap existing, east of Omaha City, Nebraska, in the line from Chicago to Kearney. This gap has since been filled up by the completion of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the eastern side of the Missouri river, opposite Omaha, and the Union Pacific Railroad (the Platte route) has been extended beyond Kearney 220 miles to Cheyenne, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, 519 miles west of Omaha, and 1018 miles West of Chicago, Illinois. The Junction City or Smoky Hill route (Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division), has also been extended 153 miles to Hays City, making the length of the railroad routes west of St. Louis 671 miles. The mails are carried daily on these routes west from Wyandotte and Omaha, and on the Pacific side the mails are conveyed twice daily between Sacramento and Cisco, a distance of 94 miles, under contract with the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The lines are thus extending east and west to meet each other: the average progress on the Platte route the past year, Sundays excepted, exceeding one mile per day. A continuation of the work with like energy will verify the promise of the railroad companies by the year 1870 to span the continent.

The aggregate amount of postage upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries was $2,441,242 62, an increase of $152 023 42 over the previous year.

The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries (exclusive of the British North American provinces), was 10,208 234, of which 5,312,401 were sent from and 4 987,833 received in the United States. Of this number 9,442 111 were exchanged with European countries, an increase of 877,264 as compared wit the previous year. The estimated number exchanged with the British Provinces was 2 806,094, making a total of over 13,10 ,000 letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries.

Following the notice given by the British Government for the termination of the postal convention of 18th December, 1848, between the United States and the United Kingdom, a preliminary basis of a new convention, reducing the international letter postage from twenty-four to twelve cents, and establishing moderate charges for sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed mails, was agreed upon between this Department and the British Post Office, the leading features of which were stated in the last report. As the details of this new convention were yet to be discussed and formally adjusted with the British office, a favorable opportunity was presented to establish enlarged facilities of mail communication with reduced and uniform rates of postage to the continent of Europe.

The conventions with Belgium and the North German Union also establish a reduced international rate of ten cents for letters transmitted by regular lines of mail steamships plying directly between any port of the United States and any port in the north of Europe.

The principle of free transit for correspondence transmitted in close mails is adopted in the conventions with the Netherlands and Italy, and in each of the other conventions very low transit charges are established.

A postal convention, with simple provisions avoiding postage accounts, has also been concluded with the Colonial Government of Hong Kong, China, a copy of which is annexed.

The arrangement between the United States and Canada for the mutual exchange of registered letters has been extended to registered letters exchanged with New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, respectively.

The mail steamship service between the United States and China authorized by the act of Congress approved February 17, 1865, was commenced on the 1st of January, 1867, by the departure of the steamship Colorado from San Francisco, with the mails for Japan and China, and two additional round trips have been performed between San Francisco, Yokohama, and Hong Kong, by that steamer, departing from San Francisco on 3d of April and 4th of July, and delivering return mails at that port on 15th June and 13th September, respectively.

The Great Republic and China, built expressly for this service, have been placed upon the line. The contractors expect to have the Japan, the third steamship building for the line, ready for service about the 1st of July, 1868; and the fourth steamship, not yet named, but now on the stocks in a state of forwardness, will likewise be ready for service in January, 1869.

The postal convention between the United States and Venezuela went into operation on the 1st of October, 1866; and the Government of Venezuela has, through its minister, proposed to this Department the establishment of a direct line of mail packets between the two countries, the expense of the service to be divided equally between the two Governments. The propriety of authorizing this Department to unite with Venezuela in establishing such a line on the basis proposed is respectfully referred to the consideration of Congress.

The number of post offices established during the year was 1885; number discontinued, 4111; decrease of offices, 4 226; number of post offices in operation on the 30th June, 1866, including suspended offices in the Southern States, 29,380; total number in operation on the 30th June, 1867, including suspended offices, 25,154; appointment by the President, 837; number by the Postmaster-General, 24,426.

A large majority of offices discontinued are in the Southern States, the service at which was suspended by the Postmaster-General on May 1, 1861, and were not in operation thereafter, but not regularly discontinued.

These offices were reported by the Auditor to the appointment office as having failed to make returns for five years, and their discontinuance recommended as necessary to enable satisfactory close accounts of the late Postmasters on the books of his office, and for that reason it was deemed advisable to formally discontinue them.

The free delivery of letters by carriers has been in operation during the past year in forty-seven of the principal cities. The number of carriers employed was 945, at an aggregate compensation of $609,934 34.

This mode of delivery continues to grow in public favor, as is shown by the increase of postages on local matter, the reductions of the number of post office boxes, and the large decrease of advertised letters in several of the cities where the system has been more efficiently executed. These, so far, justifies the belief that it will supersede the present system of box delivery, increase correspondence, especially in large cities, and not only pay its expenses, but yield a revenue to the Department.

The whole number of money order post offices now in operation is 468 have been established since the date of the last annual report. This increase has occurred mainly in the Western and Southern States, where the facilities of the system for the transmission of money appear at present to be most needed. Excess over expenditures, $26,260 61.

To forge or counterfeit a money order is made a penal offence by the act of May 17, 1864. But one instance of this kind has happened since the establishment of the system. A late postmaster abstracted, in June last, fifty-two blank money orders, especially prepared and numbered, from the book which he delivered to his successor, filled them up in the usual manner, so that they appeared to have been duly issued on several postmasters for small sums, and forged upon each the signature of the postmaster. Payment of twenty-nine of these forged orders to the aggregate amount of $1222 was obtained on presentation. The fraud was speedily detected, and the guilty person was recently convicted of the crime of forgery at the United States Court at Cleveland, Ohio, and duly sentenced to three years' imprisonment and hard labor, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

By existing law a postmaster at a money order office is not authorized to issue an order payable by himself. Hence money order offices cannot at present be established at the stations or sub-offices in the large cities, although in some instances these stations furnish ordinary postal facilities to a larger population in their vicinity than that of many considerable towns. It is evident that the convenience of residents within the delivery of such stations would be greatly promoted if they were allowed to purchase and receive payment of money orders at these stations, instead of being compelled, as now, to resort for such facilities to the central post office of the city. The latter would moreover be relieved to some extent, of a great and constantly increasing pressure of applicants for the purchase and payment of orders. It would also prove useful in the sparsely settled States where the county town usually has a money order office, through which, under the proposed modification, small debts could readily be paid in any part of the county by means of money orders issued and payable at the post office in the county town, which is habitually visited by residents of the county.

It is gratifying to be able to state that notwithstanding the increase of expenses of the Department, growing out of the increase of compensation of clerks, agents, and employes of the Department, and increase in the extent and expense of the mail service throughout the country and on the sea, the disbursements were not only kept within the estimates for 1867, but there remained an unexpended balance of over seven hundred thousand dollars to be applied towards the expenses of the current year. So great is the constant demand for increased mail service by the people of the Territories, and to supply the necessities of the older States, and so important is it to put into full operation the service in the States lately involved in the Rebellion, that a considerable deficiency is estimated for the year 1869.

It cannot be anticipated that the revenues of the Department derived from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes, and from sources independent of specific appropriations, can equal the necessary expenditures of the Department, while the service is being constantly increased, at great cost, to meet the wants of the people in sparsely settled Territories. The faster the new Territories are peopled and their material resources developed, the greater will be the postal revenues coming back to reimburse the department for outlays.

Until the whole country is well settled by a stable, producing, thrifty population, it cannot be assumed, with certainty, that the Post Office Department can become self-sustaining. New channels of postal communication are opening everywhere, and necessary expenses grow faster than legitimate revenue increases. When the waste country becomes better settled, and the facilities for mail transportation increased and cheapened, as they will be in a very few years, the increase of revenues and comparative decrease of carrying expenses will entirely change the relation of the taxes and resources of the Department, and, at the present rate of postage, it will not only be self-sustaining, but furnish no inconsiderable revenue to the Government. There is no appropriation of public money which brings back, directly and indirectly, so large a return to the Government and the people as that made in aid of the postal service. Only one other department of the Government gets back a revenue anywhere near its expenses in return for the outlays of public money.

Under the new postal conventions with foreign countries, and under the contracts recently made for Atlantic service, the large balances against the Department, which have burdened it for so many years, will be entirely wiped out, and a very handsome revenue derived in aid of its finances.

The exhibits of this report show a remarkable increase in the importance of the foreign mail service, and the increased care and watchfulness required of those in direct charge of it.

The subject of connecting the telegraphic system of the country with the postal service has attracted public attention, and is received, to some extent, the consideration of my predecessor. It has recently transpired that the telegraphic system of Great Britain has been put in charge of the British Post Office Department. It is a matter of very great importance, and its propriety and practicability ought to be thoroughly investigated by Congress.

The Postmaster-General calls attention to the gross frauds perpetrated upon the department by violation of the franking privilege, in almost all parts of the country. The *fac similie* franks of different members of Congress are freely used to circulate obscene books and papers, lottery circulars, business cards etc., and cover all kinds of business and domestic correspondence of persons not authorized by law to frank mailable matter. Unless something is done speedily by Congress to check this serious mischief, the annual appropriation to cover the transmission of free matter will have to be increased from seven hundred thousand dollars to at least one million of dollars. To avoid the continuance of this serious abuse in the use of the names of members of Congress without their knowledge or consent, he again urges that the law be so changed as to require the written signature of the person exercising the franking privilege upon the matter franked, and, to relieve the heads of Department and Bureaus of great labor, that a franking clerk be authorized by law for each department of the Government, with the authority to frank all matter pertaining to the department for which he is so appointed.

It is to be hoped that Congress will relieve labor and ship-building materials of taxes and impositions, so that our own ships may be built in our own waters, to bear our commerce and carry our mails. As long as subsidies are paid by other Governments to aid in establishing and maintaining lines of ocean steamers to and from European ports, giving them the command of the carrying trade, with comparatively little competition, it is due to the citizens of the United States that like aid should be furnished to American enterprise. This can, in his judgement, be very properly and profitably done by subsidies to lines of steamers already established as a consideration for carrying the ocean mails.

A. W. RANDALL.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.—Comptroller Hulburd informs us in his report that there are now sixteen hundred and thirty-nine National Banks in operation. Since the organization of the first one, which occurred June 20, 1863, ten of these banking associations have failed. Their total liabilities amounted to $4,650,100. The circulation will be paid in full, so that the public will suffer no loss. The Comptroller considers it almost a matter of surprise that among so large a number of National Banks there have not been more failures. He adds:—"If the failure of ten banks among six hundred and seventy-three banks of the Union during the past four years had been three times greater, they would still, in the aggregate, not equal in magnitude the recent failure of the Royal Bank at Liverpool, or the Commercial Bank of Canada, institutions which were supposed to be conducted upon the most approved system of English banking."

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—The expenditures of the Navy Department were over $12,000,000 less during the last year than for the preceding fiscal year. Secretary Welles remarks in his report:—"$65,000,000, besides meeting the extraordinary expenditures of the heaviest branches of the service for three years, must be regarded as evidence that the business of the Department has been conducted with economy, as well as that care has been taken by those entrusted with the disposition of useless public property to realize the nearest approximation to its value; and is a financial exhibit exceedingly gratifying to the Department."

NEW YORK.

The Official Canvass Complete.

ALBANY, Dec. 3,—The Board of State Canvassers convened to-day and canvassed the vote for State officers. The following are the official footings:—

Secretary of State.

Nelson	373,029
McKeon	325,099
Nelson's majority	47,933

Comptroller.

Allen	372,517
Hillhouse	325,658
Allen's Majority	46,859

Treasurer.

Bristol	372,769
Gates	325,201
Bristol's majority	47,568

State Engineer and Surveyor.

Richmond	361,702
Powell	324,775
Richmond's majority	36,927

Attorney-General.

Champlain	372,648
Van Cott	325,328
Champlain's majority	47,320

Canal Commissioner.

Fay	372,786
Hammond	323,059
Fay's majority	49,277

Inspector of State Prisons.

Scheu	372,828
De La Mater	325,018
Scheu's majority	47,810

Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Grover	364,849
Mason	324,477
Grover's majority	40,372

The New York Mayoralty Election.

The following are the figures reported of the New York city election yesterday for Mayor:—

The registered vote	136,444
The total vote cast	104,228
Hoffman's vote	62,931
Wood's vote	23,832
Darling's vote	18,465
Hoffman over Wood	40,099
Hoffman over Darling	44,446
Hoffman over both	21,634

These results show that Tammany rules the roost; that Mozart Hall may be pronounced a defunct institution; that for at least another year or two the taxes and spoliations are to be as they have been, and that only from the general shaking up of the Presidential election can make a break in the spoils and plunder combinations and their wheels within wheels of this metropolis.

MISSOURI.

Fatal Accident—Crisman, the Murderer.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.—A horrible accident happened at an early hour this morning. A Frenchman named Joseph Labe, while under the effects of liquor, fell from a third story porch, corner Broadway and Othillon street, and was instantly killed. He had been employed on the new Mississippi river bridge, and leaves a destitute family.

Chrisman, who is to be hanged on Friday next for murdering Edward Ross and Moses, his son, last summer, in the Columbia Bottom, under peculiarly atrocious circumstances, exhibits the same stubborn indifference which characterized him during the trial. He is incredulous as to being hanged, and thinks his sentence will be commuted, though the Governor has declined to interfere. He denies the murder, though the evidence was overwhelming, and says the devil entered the house and committed the bloody deed. Preparations for the execution are nearly completed.

DICKENS IN BOSTON.

Mr. Dickens' Second Reading at the Tremont Temple.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Dickens' second reading was given this evening. On this occasion the audience had the happiness to make the personal acquaintance of several men and women of whom the world has heard much, among them Copperfield, Steerforth, Peggotty, Ham, Micawber and Mrs. Micawber, Pickwick, Bob Sawyer, and Sawyer's landlady. Some faint knowledge of these the world has had through what has been written and printed of their acts and thoughts; but this evening they were actually present, and will in future be known and remembered more by those traits of voice, manner, and grimace, that were an actual experience of the senses, then by the more elaborate pictures of them in the chronicles of their lives. Taken altogether, perhaps Copperfield is the most successful of the pieces read. It is the one with the larger range of sympathy in it. In the others the very accuracy of local color and the picturing of class or personal peculiarities tames them; but the tone of Copperfield is so broadly natural that it will be felt wherever there are homes and lovers. Peggotty will be understood wherever rough old men love their dashing little girls, and Micawber wherever there are unthrifty mortals who believe themselves wronged by society. It needed apparently a piece of this broad spirit to fully draw out the bearers here; for though their appreciation of the reader's power and recognition of it was genial and ready on the first reading, they were far from having their sympathies carried quite beyond control. They were very decidedly themselves, and applause and appreciation were more or less broken up as to the Pickwick party and other peculiar people; but Copperfield fused all in a common expression of exquisite pleasure. Through the earlier chapter detailing the Peggotty history, the impression, though not demonstrative, was nevertheless deep. David's dinner party and his pigeon pie had the first effect of the livelier sort, while Mrs. Micawber's declaration that she would never desert Mr. Micawber, given as it was with what could not but have been that faithful creature's very air and manner, awakened laughter that cleared away every cloud from the chill atmosphere of Boston taste.

It is observable that a Boston audience takes nothing for granted. Other audiences would let a man start from his reputation; this audience requires him to start even, and make his reputation under its very eyes. He does it, too, and thus his triumph is all the greater, and all the more positively the triumph of his art and skill as a reader, and not his name as a writer. The house was crowded with the beauty, fashion, and culture of the city—an audience much quieter in tone and style than metropolitan audiences universally are.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CALIFORNIA.

Report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Committee on the Acquisition of the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The report of the committee appointed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the Sandwich Islands treaty set forth, first, that any strong naval power fortified on said islands would hold the key to the commerce of the Pacific Ocean; second, that France, England, and the United States are striving for their possession; third, that a treaty appears to be best, if not the only way of preventing any hostile power obtaining them and of securing them to us, and that it will effect the object desired; fourth, that the commerce of the Pacific coast and of the United States will be benefited immediately and largely by such a treaty.

From the Pacific in Fifteen Days.

We are assured by the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad that the railway from the Missouri to the Pacific will be completed in 1870, so that in three years from this date the time from New York to San Francisco will be less than a week. It is hard to realize that so great a distance may be accomplished in so short a time; but the results thus far attained by the Union Pacific Railroad Company are such as to inspire strong confidence in the fulfilment of its promises. Thus we find that the road is now in complete order and active operation for 525 miles west from Omaha; and the practical benefit to be derived from this fact will be well illustrated to-day or to-morrow by the receipt of foreign mails which left San Francisco only fourteen days ago. When the time usually occupied in the transit of mails and passengers from that city to this is considered, the immense advantages offered by this railway route are apparent to every business man. Even a saving of a single day will determine the merchant's choice of routes for the sending or bringing of mails or freights; and when, as in this case, the railroad running from Omaha to the Rocky Mountains effects a saving of more than a week in the time between the Pacific and Atlantic ports, its value to the mercantile community can hardly be calculated. From San Francisco to New York in fifteen days is an achievement worth celebrating.—*N. Y. Times.*

Major De Kay Alive.

We have received the gratifying information that the gallant Sidney De Kay, wounded, it was supposed mortally, in Crete, was doing well at last advices in the military hospital at Athens, and appears to be in a fair way to recover unmutilated—perhaps to do further generous service in the cause of his adoption.

RUSSIAN RAILROADS.—During the last three years 750 versts of railroads have been constructed in Russia, while a further length of 2277 versts has been conceded and awaits construction. The total length of Russian railway now opened to the public is 4325 versts. The Russian Government, between 1862 and 1867, expended on subventions, works, surveys, etc., in connection with railways, a sum of $90,553,860. The contemplated transfer from the State to private individuals of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway has not yet taken place. There can be little doubt that the construction of an extensive system of railways in Russia would be a great benefit to that vast empire. Giants have a tendency to grow torpid at the extremities, and it is important to quicken the circulation of their blood.

GROWTH OF GREAT BRITAIN.—In 1801 the population of the United Kingdom was 15,902,322; in 1811, 18,103,492; in 1816, 19,520,488; in 1826, 22,575,495; in 1831, 24,135,422; in 1836, 25,406,281; and in 1846, 28,002,094. Then came the years of Irish famine and extended emigration; and in 1851 the population had sunk to 27,393,337. In 1856 it had recovered, however, to 28,011,034, and in 1861 to 28,974,362. In 1862 it had further risen to 29,204,983; in 1863, to 29,395,051; in 1864, to 29,566,316; in 1865, to 29,768,089; in 1866, to 29,946,058; and in 1867, to 30,158,239.

DOGS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—The tax on dogs in England was assessed on 301,281 animals in 1856; in 1886 the number had increased to 358,472, and 79,281 dogs were returned by surveyors of taxes as exempt. Between the 6th of April and the 31st of July, 1867, 656,977 dog licenses were taken out; 367,775 were granted by stamp distributors, and 229,202 by officers of excise. In Scotland 36,365 dogs were assessed to taxation in the year ending the 24th of May, 1866, and 44,555 were returned by surveyors of taxes as exempt; between the 25th of May and the 31st of July, 1867, 88,481 dog licences were granted.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The European Markets To-Day.

Burning of a Church on Long Island

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 4—Noon.—Consols, for money, 93, ex-dividend; United States Five-twenties, 71 7-16; Erie, 47¾; Illinois Central, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4—Noon.—United States Five-twenties, 76 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady, with sales of 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

The Hammonia Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4.—The Hammonia has arrived from New York.

Burning of a Church.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., Dec. 4.—The Astoria Episcopal Church of this place was burned this morning. The loss is unknown.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾; Reading, 96¾; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie Railroad, 71¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 106¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¾; Michigan Central, 110¾; Michigan Southern, 81¾; New York Central, 114¾; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cumberland preferred, 127¾; Missouri 6s, 95¾; Hudson River, 124¾; U. S. five-twenties, 1862, 108; do. 1864, 104¾; do. 1865, 106¾; Ten-forties, 101¾; Seven-thirties, 105. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¾. Gold, 137¾.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This morning the stated meeting of the Agricultural Society was held at their rooms, corner of Seventh and Walnut, President Biddle in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The President stated that he had received a letter from Edward Miller, enclosed in which was a specimen of wheat plucked by his son at Moses Pass, at the head of the Hereford's, a branch of the Arkansas, seven thousand feet above the sea.

Several agricultural reports of October were received.

Mr. Morris stated that Owen Sheridan, an old member of the Society, was deceased.

On motion, it was resolved to insert his death on the minutes.

Dr. King stated that he had received from Watson county, specimens of the Potato Bug which has committed such extensive ravages on the potato in Iowa. They are travelling from West to East at the rate of about seventy miles per annum. They make their appearance in June in incredible numbers, and attack the potato plant when it is three or four inches high, eating the leaves and destroying the plant. The peach blow being a later variety, has not been attacked as much as others.

D. W. Herstine was

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Hon. R. J. Walker's Plan.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Walker's devotion to honesty in our country's dealings with her creditors is so evidently real and hearty, that we are happy to agree with him, so far as we can. He visited Europe during our late struggle as the authorized financial agent of our Government, and he did his utmost to induce capitalists to buy our Five-twenty and Ten-forty bonds. To this end, he assured them that they were payable and would be paid, principal and interest, in coin or its full equivalent; and he thus induced the purchase, mainly by Germans, of large amounts of those bonds. Had it been the understood fact that those bonds were payable in greenbacks (a contradiction in terms), they could not have been negotiated nor sold abroad in those days at any price. The buyers were quite aware that they braved the risk of our discomfiture or exhaustion by the Rebels and of our consequent insolvency: they knew that we could not pay them if disaster should deprive us of ability to do so: they *did not* understand that we reserved the right to extinguish bonds on which six per cent. interest in gold was distinctly promised and regularly paid, by giving dollar for dollar in our own naked promises, drawing no interest, redeemable never, and only made to be broken. Had such been the fact, and had they been made aware of it, not a bond could have been sold in Europe, and the redoubled pressure for exchange to meet our heavy importations, especially of war material and supplies, must have sent up the premium on gold, the prices of all staples and fabrics, and thus immensely increased the cost of the war and the aggregate of our debt. Low as our bonds sold abroad, we were signally helped by their sale, and are considerably less in debt to-day than we should have been if the Butler and Stevens theory of national obligation had then been accepted and disseminated.

We are perfectly willing that our Government should contract one thirty years' loan of two or three hundred millions, for negotiation in Europe—the bonds being printed and the amounts specified both in English and German, and the interest payable at Frankfort or Berlin—but we think this may be done at five per cent., and we would use it only to fund our obligations already held abroad. We deem it neither necessary nor expedient to incur another dollar of foreign debt during peace. Such a loan would prevent the premature return of our bonds now owned and held in Europe, and this will suffice. We want no gold imported. The Government holds over one hundred millions; the banks and the people have certainly not less than two hundred millions, and we are producing fully one hundred millions per annum. To borrow and import two hundred and fifty millions more would be carrying coals to Newcastle on a gigantic scale. Only guard against heavy drafts from Europe (and we hold even this an ideal danger), and we are abundantly able to resume to-morrow.

Nor can we agree with Mr. Walker in wishing to stop the payment of our national debt. We consider one hundred millions per annum little enough to extinguish; and we protest against postponing payment indefinitely. It will always be easy to invent excuses for delay—to complain that the people are poor, and to assert that "the present burden of taxation is grinding out the substance of our people, and immensely retarding our progress in wealth." But we challenge the assertion, and demand proof. Have we not tilled more land in 1867 than in any former years? Have we not grown larger aggregate crops? Have we not built at least 100,000 new houses, factories, furnaces, stores, and warehouses—many of them large and costly? Has not our labor been generally employed and fairly paid? Have not multitudes of new homesteads been created, and large additions made, by clearing off timber and fencing and breaking up prairie, to the area of old ones? If these questions must be answered in the affirmative, how can it be truthfully said that our progress in wealth has been "immensely" retarded?

Of course, it is inconvenient to pay heavy taxes—at all events, it is more agreeable *not* to pay them. But let us talk sense. In 1866 the *Tribune* paid over $10,000 as advertising tax, and the aggregate receipts from that tax must have been two or three millions. The last Congress repealed it, against our urgent remonstrance. It is agreeable to be rid of the tax; but we insist that it did not "immensely retard the progress of our wealth." It only put into the Federal treasury money that we were glad to keep in our own pockets. And so of the other taxes that were repealed or reduced by the last Congress, and still more that will probably be repealed or reduced by *this* Congress.

It may be that we shall increase in national wealth as rapidly as Mr. Walker estimates; but who can foresee the future? New wars may break out; new complications arise; we may have bad harvests, pestilence, and anarchy resulting from increased depravity and vice. We should persevere in paying heavily, if only to fortify our credit. Let the world see that we are resolved on paying off our bonds, and every one will be eager to hold some of them; while, if we stop paying, our credit is likely to droop. Merely as a matter of economy, we would persist in paying not less than one hundred millions a year. Then, bonds will be constantly growing scarcer, and capitalists will be scrambling for them. Let us imitate the thrifty farmer or mechanic, who, having run in debt for his estate, his outfit, pays off that debt as fast as he can. So long as he is seen to do this, his creditors are rarely importunate; let him stop paying, and they all begin to want their money.

As to contraction and expansion, we simply propose to give nature a chance. Let us resume forthwith; and then, if we have too much currency, the surplus will run in and be redeemed; while, if we have too little, we shall readily obtain or emit more. Resumption will, on the one hand, reduce the amount of currency we need, by bringing prices to the specie standard; so that one hundred millions of currency will serve where one hundred and forty millions are now required. Then all our specie—not less than three hundred millions of dollars—now merely so much metal, like lead or copper—will become money again. We doubt that an equal amount of greenbacks and national bank notes together will be cancelled by resumption; should we be mistaken on this point, it will be because the currency is redundant. *We* shall not run the Treasury for gold; no more will the great mass of those who favor resumption. If the Government should be broken, it will be by those who denounce and fight against resumption; and we question, not their will, but their power. Let us, then, not cast about for the means of propping up resumption, but simply and promptly *resume*.

General Grant and the Presidency.

From the N. Y. Times.

It will be seen by a notice in another column that a public meeting is to be held at Cooper Institute, to present General Grant as a candidate for President. The call is signed by a large number of our most substantial and influential citizens, of both political parties.

The most significant feature of the proposed meeting is that it ignores political parties altogether. It tacitly assumes that General Grant is to be the candidate of the people, without regard to party; that, as a candidate and as President, he is not to be the representative, nor to act in the interest, of either party to the necessary exclusion of the other; but that in making up his Cabinet, in dispensing the patronage of his office, and in shaping the policy of his Administration, he will be free to act upon his own convictions of what the public good requires. As a matter of course such a position as this will be very strongly contested. Neither of the two great political parties, acting as party organizations, will concede it. Parties live partly upon principle and partly upon interest; partly because their members deem certain doctrines and measures essential to the public good, and partly because their active managers covet the control of the vast patronage which goes with administration. Both parties, acting from both motives, resent the election of a President who disavows allegiance or obligation to either.

The Republican party seems resolved to insist upon reconstruction on the basis of universal negro suffrage, as the cardinal measure of its policy, and will make General Grant its nominee if he will accept the position as the representative of that principle. The Democratic party will nominate him if he will repudiate it. And each party thinks it can preserve its consistency, and promote the public welfare, only by insisting upon conformity to its creed as the *sine qua non* of a nomination. A nomination by one party, on a party platform, of course renders a nomination by the other quite out of the question.

The gentlemen who have called the Grant meeting evidently assume that there is a public sentiment stronger than party, and that the crisis of the country is grave enough to evoke it and give it commanding and controlling power. The great evil of the day—the portentous fact, as full of future peril as it is of present disaster—is, that though the war has ended, peace has not been secured. The Union, for which the war was fought, has not been restored. The Constitution has not been reinstated in the paramount authority which the Rebellion menaced and for a time interrupted. Bitter sectional feeling is growing out of the very facts which should have banished it forever. The extirpation of slavery is threatening the country with greater evils than slavery itself involved. A war of races, full of disaster to both and of ruin to the country, treads hard on the heels of the war of sections, and threatens the nation with tenfold greater calamity. A mere party victory in the coming contest—no matter which party may be the victor—will aggravate the evil instead of removing it. It will increase the danger rather than relieve it.

What is needed most of all is a President in whose patriotic wisdom the whole country has confidence, and from whom it will accept a policy in the interest of the country and not of a party or a section. If there is any man in the nation who can command that confidence, it is unquestionably General Grant. If the people are prepared to forego party interests and party feeling, either in whole or in part, and to accept as a guide through the menacing complications and embarrassments which surround the country, some one man independent of all parties, they will accept General Grant. The whole North and West will accept him as the leader who gave the Union its victory in arms over the Rebellion, and who has evinced an unfaltering purpose to maintain the principles which were thus vindicated.

The South will accept him as the man who remembered to be magnanimous in the hour of victory, and who would have our republican institutions rooted in the love and attachment of all our people. And all sections and all parties would feel assured that General Grant would enter upon the Executive office without resentment or rancor—with "neither friends to reward nor enemies to punish," and with no motives but those which have always animated him in his past career—the purpose to serve his country, to perpetuate her liberties and promote her prosperity.

Whether the people are prepared to take such a stand in entering upon the Presidential canvass may, perhaps, be doubted. But no one can doubt that if they were, the future welfare of the republic would seem more assured than it does at present.

Why Not James M. Ashley?

From the N. Y. World.

Not long since the *Tribune*, at a loss for a theme, in consequence of the disastrous defeat of its party in several Northern States, was kind enough to nominate a Presidential candidate for the Democratic party. Its known courtesy towards political opponents entitled the article to a respectful consideration, despite the fact that it contained several inaccurate statements concerning the ancestry and antecedents of the gentlemen whom it affected to honor. Animated by an even more generous spirit than breathes o'er all the utterances of that journal, and commiserating its party upon its anxiety to decide whether, if nominated by it for President, General Grant or Chief Justice Chase would poll the greater number votes, we beg to present James M. Ashley, of Ohio, as the fittest person now before the public to be the radical candidate for the Presidency in 1868, and if we refrain from disparaging the merits of the several persons whose names have been mentioned in connection with this position, it is not that they are unworthy of notice, but that Mr. Ashley's claims upon the party are so immeasurably superior to theirs.

It will not be denied, even by Mr. Ashley's bitterest foes, that he is radical from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. Upon radicalism he was weaned, and upon this "meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great." Such an assertion has yet to be made of any other of the aspirants for the Republican nomination; even the erudite Chief Justice freely declares in effect that he is not so radical as those who have read his speeches and noted his acts are confident that he is. Moreover, Mr. Ashley is a man of commanding presence. Heaven forbid (for the *Tribune*'s sake, if for no other reason) that the party of great moral ideas should be driven to select a standard bearer whose chief qualifications would be his matchless physique; but should man ever attain to that acme of corporeal perfection of which Fourierites and Grahamites fondly dream, whose claims for leadership could compare with those of James M. Ashley, of Ohio? Few can have observed him in the House of Representatives, as he rises from his seat to address the chairs (which are always vacated by their occupants on such occasions), without experiencing a thrill of admiration for his commanding presence, his vigorous lungs, and his vapid utterances.

But it is as a statesman that Mr. Ashley presents the strongest claims upon his party to be its candidate for the Presidency. He alone of all the great men that compose "the noblest party ever formed," foresaw the necessity of impeaching President Johnson. In his brain the project was conceived, and from his lips was delivered. At first his party associates failed to appreciate his wisdom, but he persisted, and within the last week had the satisfaction of hearing his own ideas embodied in a report of the majority of the members of the Judiciary Committee, and presented to the House of Representatives, with the added resolution that the President should be impeached at once. What greater triumph could he ask?

His testimony before the Judiciary Committee stamps him as no ordinary man, the equal in shrewdness, the superior in adroitness of the late lamented Lincoln, whose grave a certain criminal lawyer of this city yearns to desecrate. When before that Committee he evinced a most charming forgetfulness of having written letters which, in his own handwriting and bearing his own signature, were shown to him by his examiner, Hon. Charles A. Eldridge. Thrice he was asked if he had not stated to the members of the House of Representatives that he had in his possession evidence which would implicate Mr. Johnson in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and as often evaded a direct answer, until, pressed beyond a possibility of evasion, he emitted the following reply, the only parallel to which in the English language is the lucid testimony of Mr. Samuel Weller, in the famous case of "Bardwell vs. Pickwick:"

"It was not that kind of evidence which would satisfy the great mass of men, especially the men who do not concur with me in my theory about this matter; I have had a theory about it; I have presented all the facts that I knew anything of in reference to this matter to General Butler, since his committee was formed especially charged with this matter, and I have talked to him and given him whatever information I had, and my convictions—suspicions if you will—as to Mr. Johnson's complicity in the assassination; I was led to believe by the statements of Baker and other men, that there were letters in existence to show Johnson's guilty knowledge; so far as this committee was concerned, as I made no specific charge against the President on that head, I did not care to say anything to the committee about it; I would not make the charge on bare suspicion, but I had statements coming to me from a variety of sources which brought me to believe that Johnson had a guilty knowledge, either before or after the fact; I was anxious to get any evidence to maintain the charges I had made, and I did not see very well how a general conspiracy could have existed and a guilty knowledge of the great crime of assassination without something else being disclosed to maintain the charges which were already before the committee for investigation.

"Q. State to the committee any knowledge that you have of Mr. Johnson's complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and which you have withheld from this committee. A. I have not had a living witness that I could present or I should have come to the committee with him; I have given General Butler all the matters that I regarded as of sufficient importance, to let him look them up and see whether there was anything in them or not."

Doubtless, the *Tribune* remembers the letters of Ashley prostituting his official position in Congress, and arranging to get his dirty share of political and profitable plunder out of the pockets of the people, a few years ago. Here, then, we have embodied in one man all the moral theories with the immoral practices of the party of which Mr. Ashley is an acknowledged leader. If this does not entitle him to the radical nomination for the Presidency, then words are nothing, for the *Tribune* has declared again and again within the last two months that no man ought to be the candidate of the Republican party who does not embody its distinctive principles, and that it will support no other. How then can it avoid urging the claims of the great man whose name we have placed at the head of this article?

Greeley and Raymond Before the President and Senate.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The fate of Greeley and Raymond in the experiment of office-seeking furnishes a very curious and instructive piece of history. Both editors, and conducting papers in the interest of the same party, the greater and lesser radical organs of this city; both ambitious to be diplomats and to represent the republic at the royal courts of Europe, and both having strong claims upon the party in power, yet one was rejected by the Senate and the other confirmed. Though Raymond has tried a good many feats in political tumbling and balancing, he has confined himself pretty strictly to the company called Republicans, and has never gone over wholly to the rival establishment of Democrats. He only made an effort at Philadelphia to break up the two and to amalgamate the choice elements of them into one, but failing soon in this, he lost no time in jumping back to his original companions. He is a Republican of twelve or thirteen years' standing, and we believe he made his *début* in the party at Pittsburg about so many years ago. Of late he has pursued a moderate course, and, on the whole, rather friendly to President Johnson's policy and administration. His nomination to a foreign mission by Mr. Johnson, therefore, was consistent enough. The President in this case was rewarding one who supported him and who was of the same party which raised him to the Presidency. But the Senate had become radical, and spurned this man of moderate and compromising tendencies. He hung on to the party and still hangs on, but it would not allow him to have a mission and even drove him out of Congress. The country has lost a suitable representative abroad, the President's purpose to reward a friend has been defeated, the ambition of a prominent partisan has been blasted by his own party, and we have in all this a striking example of the ingratitude of politicians.

The confirmation of Greeley's appointment as Minister to Austria by the Senate was quite natural. He is as radical as the Senate, or more radical, and consequently his nomination passed without the least difficulty. But the strangest thing is that the President should have appointed him. He has been throwing dirt at Mr. Johnson for the last two years. The *Tribune* has so besmeared the President with filth that the readers of that journal can no longer recognize his features or form. The changes have been rung in the coarsest Five Points epithets, over and over again, to blacken him in the eyes of the public. The man whom he has appointed Minister to Vienna has called him a drunkard, debauched sot, renegade, scoundrel, liar, and everything else vile. For two years he has been unmercifully assailed in this way by his new appointee to Austria. What a commentary on the ways and doings of Presidents and politicians! Evidently the way to the highest offices is to abuse the President in unmeasured terms. Moderate abuse might be sufficient to get a small office, but a great deal is necessary to obtain a mission abroad. However, it may be that the President considers Greeley's appointment a good stroke of policy. He may think that Greeley will be out of the way of doing mischief, that his Minister to Austria will be so intent on making an impression at the Court there that home politics will be forgotten. No doubt Greeley will be very much occupied in his new *rôle* and novel position. We can foresee how he will try to imitate the philosopher Franklin at the brilliant Court of Louis the Sixteenth, how proudly he will move about among the Hapsburgs—the descendants of the Cæsars—in his cowskin boots, slouched hat, and white coat, and how he will astonish the proud nobles of the empire by his natural simplicity. We can imagine the benign smile upon his countenance as the beautiful and elegant ladies of the Court of Vienna crowd around and admire the unique specimen of American republicanism. Under the fascination of this new sensation we should not be surprised if our white-coated philosopher were to revolutionize the dress, social habits, and the Government of the Austrians. At any rate, the Viennese will have an exalted opinion of the great republic and republican institutions, when they see the remarkable individual we send to represent us. To make the mission perfectly agreeable to his taste and truly representative of our country under the new order of things, the only thing to be done is to send with him full-blooded plantation negroes from the South as secretary and attachés of legation. We shall watch with profound interest the effect of this novel, extraordinary, and unique mission to the Court of Vienna.

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On $20.....TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100.....FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards.....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

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TO RENT.

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT
11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 329 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 9 10f

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

HATS AND CAPS.

THE FALL AND WINTER

STYLE HATS

AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,

NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Are commended to the especial attention of GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION, BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE, MATCHLESS IN FABRIC, CHARMING IN FINISH

For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 22mw5t

THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on and. 11 4 mwf1m

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $40 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [8 1]4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 28]

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.

BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufacturer of every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

BY ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES

See New York Papers of 17th September.

"The Burglars were at work durin last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar."

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iro

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualitie

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Ha

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwsa

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROO SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWAR

6 8] NO. 434 RACE STR

A LARGE ASSORTMENT O and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from Prices low. C. HASSENFOR

8 5 No. 422 VIN

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE C AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of DAVID JAYNE, deceased.

The Auditors appointed by the Court to audit, set and adjust the first account of J. WHEATON SMI CHARLES R. ROGERS, EDWARD M. PAX HENRY LEWIS, and JOHN M. WHITALL, Exe tors and Trustees of the will of DAVID JAY deceased, and to report distribution of the balanc the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties terested for the purpose of their appointment, WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. at the office of the estate, No. 613 CHESNUT Str in the City of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
JAMES STARR,
11 29 fmw3t* Auditor

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE C AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estates of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, min

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, tle, and adjust the account of THE PENNS VANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LI AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Guardian of Estates of HOWARD DUBS and JOSEPH DU minor children of ADELAIDE DUBS, deceased, to report distribution of the balance in the han the accountant, will meet the parties interested the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, cember 10, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the off Accountant, No. 504 WALNUT Street, in the ci Philadelphia.

11 27 w3m5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Audi

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEA

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & C

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREE

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10m

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPAN

A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, P hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and al ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., D & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia Inq Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and ot Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 C MERCE Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE FIRE ASSOCIATION.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Fire Association, held on Monday evening, at their hall, members of the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year as follow were chosen:—William H. Hamilton, America Hose; Peter Armbruster, Humane Engine; Peter A. Keyser, Northern Liberty Engine; John Philbin, Washington Hose; John Carrow, Niagara Hose; George I. Young, Good Will Engine; Joseph R. Lyndall, Weccacoe Engine; Levi P. Coats, Washington Engine, of Frankford; Samuel Sparhawk, Phœnix Hose; Charles P. Bower, Mechanic Engine; Jesse Lightfoot, Fellowship Engine; Robert Shoemaker, United States Engine; Mahlon H. Dickinson, Harmony Engine.

The following is an inventory of the apparatus belonging to the Association:—

Steamers	32
Horses	65
Hand Engine	1
Hook and Ladder Trucks	3
Four-wheeled Hose Carriages	64
Hose—Good	34,017 feet.
" Ordinary	11,385 "
Total	42,498
New hose since November, 1866	7,380 "
Members—Active	1,730
" Honorary	3,681
" Contributing	7,233
Total	12,644

The Moyamensing Hose Company made application to be admitted as a member of the Association. The initiation fee is $7500.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL—ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1868.—No lover of rational amusement or devotee of Terpsichore can have failed to notice the tendency as well as growing taste towards fancy dress and masquerade balls.

There is a fund of amusement in them. They tend to bring out the latent humor which lies innate amongst those who would shrink at the idea of appearing upon the histrionic stage. "Many a gem," etc.

To the energy and enterprise of Messrs. Peter E. Abel and Harry C. and J. C. Risley belong the credit. For several years past they have endeavored to introduce "La Coterie Carnival" as an institution worthy of note, and they have succeeded. The complete arrangements and the success which have characterized every department in their former efforts, augur well for the future. The excellent regulations, the decorations, the beautiful scenes, the choice selection of music, and the original dances selected for the occasion, in fact, in every branch relative to the enhancement of the enjoyment of their patrons, all betoken that they not only have a correct idea of completeness, but that neither effort nor money had been spared to make the entertainments given under their superintendence most perfect in every detail.

That their efforts have been appreciated, as well as endorsed, by our amusement-loving public, is evinced by the number, as well as the class, of the patrons of "La Coterie Carnival."

The subscription books, which were opened only a few weeks since, already number over 600 names, and which, from their respectability and influence, denote that the evening of Monday, January 20, 1868, will be second to none in the annals of gay, innocent, and festive amusements in our goodly Quaker City.

Those of our readers who desire to participate in the event may obtain further information of Messrs. Abel and Risley, either at Peterson's, No. 306 Chesnut street, or at the News Stand at the Continental Hotel.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon Tuesday, with the annexed result:—

40 shares Live Oak Copper Mining Co.	6¼c.
10 shares Tuckahoe and Mount Pleasant Plank Road Company	$10
2000 shares Duquesne Oil Company	2c.
1400 shares Mingo Oil Company	4½c.
100 shares Hughes River and Island Run Oil Company	½c.
100 shares Ribberd Oil Company	1c.
375 shares Pittston Coal Company	1¾c.
1 share Ocean Navigation Company	$10
1 share Steamship Dock Company	$35
10 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States	$23
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	$31
1 share Mercantile Library Company	$6 75
10 shares Horticultural Hall	$25 50

RIVER SCHUYLKILL and S. W. corner Lombard and Chippewa streets—Large and valuable Wharf property and large Lot $7300

SPRUCE, No. 228—Genteel Dwelling $2100

CATHARINE, No. 515—Frame Building $800

RICHMOND—Three Dwellings and Large Lot, 20 feet front, 300 feet deep $8100

WILCOX, Nos. 1908, 1908, 1910—Three Brick Dwellings, $1740, $1650, $1525

PINE, No. 1503—Business stand, three-story brick Store and Dwelling $2700

SECOND, No. 714 (North)—Store and Dwelling $10,200

PINE, No. 925—Handsome modern Residence $16,200

TOWNSHIP LINE ROAD—Hotel, known as the "Abbey" $17,500

NINTH, No. 242 (south)—Store and Dwelling $2100

MARYLAND, HARTFORD COUNTY—52 acres Quarry and Slate Lands $7600

BUTTONWOOD, No. 711—Genteel Dwelling $4700

CARPENTER, west of Eighteenth—Two-story Dwelling $1200

BROWN, No. 2319—Genteel three-story brick Dwelling $3325

GROUND-RENT, $36 a year $500

THREE REDEEMABLE GROUND RENTS—Each $52 a year $680, 680, $680

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The success of Mrs. Lander has been very flattering. This evening *Eazabeth* will be repeated, with Mrs. Lander as the "Virgin Queen," supported by Mr. James H. Taylor, Mr. A. W. Fenno, Mr. George Beck, Miss Minnie Monk, Miss Jenny Gourlay, and others. On Friday evening, for the benefit of Mrs. Lander, *Mary Stuart* will be played, with a powerful cast.

CHESNUT.—M'lle Marie Zoe is favored with crowded houses. She is a most magnificent creature, and performs her triple part in the *French Spy* with good taste. She is the best representative of the *role* we have seen. Her dancing and posturing are really artistic. On Friday evening M'lle Marie Zoe will take her first benefit in Philadelphia.

WALNUT.—Mr. Brougham, touched by the remarks in this paper relative to the new play he is now performing, has judiciously pruned *The Lottery of Life* of all of its immorality and obscenity. We observe no decrease of popularity from this action of the dramatist, and we hope that everybody will go and see the new piece now. There can be no objection to the reformed *Lottery of Life*, even at the hands of the ladies. Mr. Brougham takes a benefit on Friday.

ARCH.—*Rosedale* is drawing finely. Mrs. John Drew as "Rosa Leigh" acts in capital style, and she is ably supported by the excellent stock company. Mrs. Drew takes her farewell benefit on Friday night. On Monday Mr. Edwin Adams begins an engagement.

AT THE AMERICAN a great entertainment is arranged for to-night. This is the last week of the Carlo Family.

TUNISON & Co continue to present able novelties at their new Opera House, in Seventh street, below Arch. Frank Moran as "Hamlet;" Budworth as "Cousin Schnider;" Young Bower and Hobbs, all to-night, besides the whole company of negropholists.

HABELMANN'S COSTUME CONCERTS.—The season closes with the performances at Concert Hall on to morrow (Thursday) and Friday evenings. Mme. Johannsen, Mme. Behrens, Mr. Hermann, Mr. Jean Louis, Mr. Habelmann, a gentleman amateur, and Carl Sentz's orchestra all assist.

MR. KENNEDY, the great Scottish Balladist, gives two of his delightful entertainments at Musical Fund Hall, next Friday and Saturday evenings. Miss Kennedy presides at the piano.

CARL SENTZ gives a matinee at Horticultural Hall to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon. Mr. Charles Jarvis will preside at the piano.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, C. M. Schmitz, leader.—On and after Saturday, December 7, the Germania rehearsals will take place at half-past 8 o'clock, at the Musical Fund Hall. A visitor to these entertainments finds the Germania Orchestra combined, in which each performer excels on his particular instrument, as we witnessed on Saturday last in the Thema and Variations by B. Sommerlatt."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 08	MOON RISES	morn.
SUN SETS	4 58	HIGH WATER	7 27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

E. A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUEBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Celia	London	New York	Nov. 16
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 19
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 20
Ville de Paris	Havre	New York	Nov. 23
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
China	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 23
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 23
U. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Fulton	Havre	New York	Nov. 28
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 29
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30

FOR EUROPE.

Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 5
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 6
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 11
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 21

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque J. Hatfield, Hatfield, Liverpool, P. Wright & Sons.
Schr A. Pharo, Sheurds, Providence, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Webb, Charleston, do.
Schr Reading RR No. 68, Madden, New York, do.
Schr Edwin, Littlefield, Jr., Pawtucket, do.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. Martin, Baker, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Morning Light, Wallace, Washington, Lanbury, Wickersham & Co.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Off the Brandywine Light passed a brig and schr, bound up.
Brig Herald, Wood, from Baltimore, via Wilmington, to G. W. Bernadou & Co.
Schr J. L. Harned, Adams, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian river, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Bee Hearn, 3 days from Laurel, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Sewell, Bennett, 2 days from Indian river, with lumber to L. B. Phillips.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, from Pantego, with lumber and shingles to Norcross & Sheets—vessel to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, from Portland, with headings to Madeira & Cubada.
Schr B. Stetson, Steelman, from Egg Harbor.
Schr J. H. Hoyt, Roby, from Bridgeport.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Matthews, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Barque F. B. Fay, Dunham, hence for New Orleans, was spoken 28th ult., lat. 35 29, lon. 74 04.
Barque Kate Stanley, Crawford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th ult.
Schrs W. G. Dearborn, Foster, and Curtis Tilton, Somers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schr E. D. Endicott and J. S. Welden, hence, at Washington 2d inst.
Schr Alice Flora, Foote, hence, at Baltimore 2d inst.
Schr S. Simmons, Gandy, hence for Boston, at New York 2d inst., with sails split, and loss of bowsprit.
Schr Theresa, Corbitt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Windsor 16th ult.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 1st instant.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Stephens, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 1st inst.
Schr Anna B. Bartlett, Smith, hence, at Norfolk 30th ultimo.
Schr Virginia Dare, Johnson, hence, at Alexandria 2d inst.
Schr Sarah A. Boice, Boice, hence, at Portsmouth 27th ult.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.
Schr Sarah, Smith, hence for Allyn's Point, at Newport 30th ult.
Schrs Gerry Gordo and M. D. Cranmer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 1st inst.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, hence, at New London 27th ult.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

While examining the course of the telegraphic cable from Placentia to Sydney, in Cape Breton Island, a patch with five fathoms was discovered, which is supposed to be the Merchant Shoal.

From it Verde Point, Placentia, bears SE. ¾ E., 15 miles; southwest point of Merasheen Island bears NE. ½ N., 8 miles.

It is reported that from this point towards Merasheen Island many shoal patches exit, with deep water among them.

All bearings are magnetic.

Variation at Funk Island 33 30 westerly in 1867; at Cape Fogo, 36; at Placentia bay, 30.

By command of their lordships,

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Oct. 25, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

6 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on THURSDAY, December 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non-regulation, new, damaged, and unserviceable clothing, etc., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet	hemp tent cord, new.	2000	Sibley tent stoves.
18,000	blankets.	800	jackets.
10,000	yards lace.	1000	Zouave jackets.
4,500	pairs bootees.	1000	cavalry do.
300	pairs boots.	5000	V. R. C. do.
2,500	trowsers, foot.	1450	great coats.
1,700	trowsers, m'ted.	800	infantry do.
2,300	bedsacks.	700	artillery do.
850	assorted tents.	370	vests.
800	shelter tents.		Bugles, trumpets, etc. etc.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. General, Brevet Brig.-General, U. S. A.

12 4 6t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, MICHAEL WEAVER, [2 14]

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE No. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 29,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $20,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $10,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

12 3 1J11

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen., Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

11 30 1J19

COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from ouet several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO., No. 100 JONES' Alley.

8 6

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, ST. PAUL, Minnesota, NOV. 13, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen., Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

11 30 1J19

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St.,

ABOVE SIXTH.

For style, durability, and excellence o workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases.

10 25 fmw6m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Governments,

11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 8 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1j

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals from responsible parties will be received at this office until 12 M., on SATURDAY, December 7, for the delivery of (3000) three thousand cords of well-seasoned, sound, and merchantable HARD WOOD, 4 feet long, and split to the ordinary size of cord wood.

The contractor to keep the wood on hand at a convenient point, and deliver it on orders from this office—at any place in the city, in such quantities as may from time to time be required.

An inspector will be designated on the part of the Government to examine and measure the wood as delivered, and such as does not conform to the specifications above will be rejected.

The names of two responsible persons signed, in their own hand, to a statement that they will become securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, must accompany each proposal.

Bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by himself and both his sureties, will be required of the successful bidder.

Payments for wood received will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The successful bidder must hold himself in readiness to commence delivery on the 15th December next.

All bids will be submitted to the Quartermaster-General for instructions before awarding contracts.

Bidders will address proposals to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and are invited to be present at the opening of bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.

11 19 t8

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 12 23 } Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE. (From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BOWNE & SPALDING, October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS. Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $500,000 worth of Diamonds on public exhibition at the magnificent Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,

AND ONE AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$241,980 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	50,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	30,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds)	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,000
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867.

Result of the New York City Election.

THE result of the New York election yesterday was probably the next best thing for that city to the choice of Mr. Darling. By an overwhelming majority Mayor Hoffman was chosen. As we anticipated, the contest was principally between Hoffman and Wood, although, from the figures, we can hardly say it lay between any one, it being decidedly a one-sided affair. The vote stands:—

Hoffman	62,931
Wood	22,832
Darling	18,465
Total	104,228

From this it will be seen that the Democratic majority at the election was about 67,000. The total number of votes registered by the Assessors was 135,599; so that there were over 31,000 citizens who refused to go to the polls. At the recent State election there were polled 111,862, being about 7600 more than in the recent mayoralty contest. We do not wonder that twenty-five per cent. of those entitled to vote stay away from the polls in New York city. The effort to purify is a hopeless one, and they naturally argue that it is a waste of time and energy to attempt a reform. The apparent gain of 8000 votes in the total Democratic majority is due to the refusal of the 8000 Republicans to vote at all yesterday. In November the Republicans polled 26,098 votes; yesterday they had but 18,465. The choice of Mayor Hoffman is an infinite improvement over the election of Mayor Wood. The reminiscences of the administration of that official are not calculated to induce the people to reinstate him in the position he so poorly filled in the days before the war.

The Currency and the Internal Revenue

NOT the least important among the voluminous documents which are inflicted upon the patience of our readers, according to custom, at this period in the year, are the reports upon the currency by Comptroller Hulburd, and upon the operations of our internal revenue system by Commissioner Rollins. The leading points of these bulky pamphlets, however, can be compressed into much less space. Mr. Hulburd's report starts out with an exhibit of the present condition of our national banks, giving their status in each State and Territory. The following figures show the general totals, together with the specific items for Pennsylvania:—

	Total.	Pennsylvania.
Banks organized	1673	230
Banks in operation	1639	198
Paid-in capital	$424,194,861	$50,277,993
Bonds on deposit	$354,675,000	$44,244,250
Currency issued	$303,988,971	$39,350,070
Currency in circulation	$299,103,996	$39,839,030

A comparison of some of the figures in Mr. Hulburd's table shows the great inequality in the distribution of the bank capital of the country under the present system. Thus, the four States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island have $241,375,961 in bank capital, and $156,073,985 in national currency, or considerably more than one-half of the whole amount, while their population is but one-sixth of that of the Union. That portion of the report which refers to the failure of national banks is given elsewhere.

Mr. Hulburd thinks that there is, at present, "no immediate demand for the redemption of national bank notes; but it would be one of the healthiest evidences of returning soundness in our financial affairs, if it should be inaugurated." As a means of bringing about "this first step towards specie payment," the Comptroller argues the necessity of causing legal-tenders to "command a small premium." The date of their appreciation in value "would mark an era in legal-tender notes, and at the same time it would be a healthy reminder to the banks that their circulation is a liability payable on demand." The total taxation upon the capital of the banks ranges between four and seven per cent., but the high premium upon the gold received as interest on their bonds, together with the large deposits in consequence of the abundance of paper money, has enabled them to pay this tax without encroaching materially upon their dividends. The Comptroller, after stating these facts, continues:—

"But it is becoming more and more difficult for the banks to pay their taxes and their expenses without reducing their profits below the amount that would be realized upon an investment in Government securities. The natural effect of this excessive taxation will be an incentive to charge higher rates of interest in loaning their money, and in the end the business community will pay the tax in the shape of usury."

The inexpediency of contracting the present circulation of the banks is argued at length, the Comptroller concluding that

"The withdrawal of circulation from the banks would cause nine out of ten to wind up, not because the privilege of circulation is absolutely essential in order to do a banking business, but because banking associations would not submit to the restrictions and limitations imposed by the act of Congress without the compensatory privilege of circulation. They would either reorganize under State laws, and thus get rid of Federal control, or they would do business as private bankers. In either event the entire amount of legal-tenders now held in reserve would speedily be released and added to the volume of paper afloat, which would make a total addition of nearly two hundred millions to the active paper circulation of the country. The effect of this it would not be difficult to foretell. That they would wind up may be regarded as a certainty, and the first step would be the way of contraction. Discounts would be suspended, accommodations would cease, and merchants, manufacturers, and other business men would be deprived of their accustomed facilities. A revolution of this character could not be effected without serious damage to the country."

The claim in favor of contracting the National Bank circulation, for the sake of saving to the Government the interest now paid on the bonds deposited by the banks, is thus disposed of:—

"Upon the merely technical ground of amounts paid and received by the banks the figures show that but two millions will be saved to the Government. Taking these figures into account, it has been established that the banks loan the Federal Government $400,000,000 at less than three-fourths of one per cent. per annum; and allowing that money is worth to the banks six per centum per annum, it is demonstrated that the interest on $150,000,000 of legal-tenders annually given to the Government, which, added to the taxes paid, swells the amount paid by the banks to the Government to $25,000,000—an excess of $5,500,000 over the interest received by them, which is a bonus they pay for their circulation."

The Comptroller maintains at considerable length that it is a financial impossibility for the Government to act as the general banker of the country; and, after discussing the question as to whether the amount of paper money now in circulation is in excess of the demands of the country, says:—

"Judging of the present volume of paper currency by the high prices of every commodity, estimated in currency, it is evident that it is much in excess of the actual needs of the country."

The Report of Commissioner Rollins on the operations of our Internal Revenue system for the year ending June 30, 1867, starts out with a general résumé of the receipts of the department. In the following table, the aggregate receipts are exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of national banks:—

Year.	Receipts.	Drawback.	Amounts Refunded.
1865	$211,129,529	$695,655	$122,734
1866	310,906,984	798,807	314,844
1867	265,920,475	1,864,632	706,582

The receipts from several special sources may be summarized as follows:—

Sources.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Banks etc	$5,515,515	$7,650,802	$8,929,081
Railroads	7,567,617	11,076,169	9,235,794
Insurance Companies	1,889,488	1,936,953	1,726,161
Telegraph Companies	239,595	308,438	215,051
Express Companies	558,359	645,769	529,276
Revenue Stamps	16,094,718	15,044,374	11,162,392
Legacies and Successions	2,461,429	1,164,766	543,807
Income	57,040,641	60,894,136	20,567,350
Articles in Schedule A	2,116,495	1,692,792	779,902
Special Taxes	13,1-3 616	18,015 743	12,-99,681
Raw Cotton	23,769,079	18,409,655	1,772,984
Refined Petroleum and Coal Oil	4,904,762	8 317,286	3,017 213
Cigars, etc	3,661,981	3,479,237	3,087 422
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco	15 245 478	12 339 921	8,017,021
Fermented Liquors	5 819,246	5,115 141	3,657,181
Distilled Spirits	28,292,264	29,198,573	15 935,702
Brandy	868,145	283 500	12 905

The expenses of collecting the revenue in 1867 were $7,712,089, as compared to $7,689,700 in 1866. The changes in the *personnel* of the service during the year were greater than in any preceding year. Changes of Collectors were made in 114 districts, in which 369 different persons were discharging the duties of the office at different periods; while in 116 districts there were changes in the Assessors, 370 persons being on duty at different times. These multitudinous changes are charged to the rejection by the Senate of the nominations of the President. Altogether about 3100 Assistant Assessors were employed during the year.

The Commissioner discusses at length the question of the establishment of a civil service, for the purpose of securing a more faithful enforcement of the laws than is possible at present. The method of perpetrating frauds upon the revenue are detailed at great length, the Commissioner saying: — "I believe the adoption of a civil service like that existing in either of several countries abroad, with its care in the selection of officers, and a prompt dismissal for negligence, incompetency, or fraud, would secure a very large part of the tax (on spirits) of two dollars per gallon." During the year five hundred and seventy-eight cases were compromised by the department, with the following result:—

Amount of tax collected	$732,011
Penalties, as fixed by law	142,811
Specific penalties	450,468
Total	$1,325,290

The report closes with a recommendation of several changes in the law as it now stands.

MAJOR GENERAL BARRY'S CASE.—Senator Wilson is, according to a Washington correspondent, investigating the case of Henry W. Barry, late Brevet Major-General United States Army, which will probably result in his offering a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to strip him of his brevet honors. It is charged that Barry procured the same through letters purporting to be from Generals Thomas, Paine, Garfield, and others, who deny their authenticity, or that they even have any knowledge of the person. Barry lately obtained an appointment in the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi, but General Howard learning that he was a common swindler, dismissed him. Among the documentary evidence against Barry is an affidavit of his attempting an outrage in his boarding house at Washington.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From Chicago to St. Louis—Final Reflections on Chicago—Illinois and Its Development—A Doomed Town—Arrival at St. Louis, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 30, 1867.

I ran down last night from Chicago on the night express train of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad—an excellent road, well managed, and, I should judge, doing a very fine business. I found by far the best sleeping car on this line that I have found as yet on the whole route. A gentleman remarked to me, as we left Philadelphia, that we would find that the farther West we went the better the cars were. It has proved to be the case. Such sleeping cars as some that are used on the road from Philadelphia to Washington would not be tolerated on any well-conducted road in the West. The third tier of berths appears to be abandoned on all the Western roads. Only an upper and a lower berth, each double are provided. These, on the road I have just mentioned, are furnished with good thick mattresses and with clean linen. The wash-rooms have also a good supply of clean towels. The ventilation was better than ordinary by far, the car being heated by a furnace *beneath* the floor.

I said nothing in my former letters of the public improvements that are being made in Chicago. Her great lake tunnel, for supplying the city with water from Lake Michigan, has been completed for some time. The chief work in which the city is now engaged is the digging of a tunnel beneath the Chicago river—a deep, navigable stream which divides the city. This river is bridged on all the streets which cross it, but the bridges are obliged to be opened whenever vessels desire to pass through. It thus frequently happens that, when there are a large number of vessels to pass, the bridges are kept open for a long time, and teams and foot passengers collect by the hundreds before they are again closed. Sometimes passengers, in going from the hotels to some of the depots, are detained from this cause until they fail to reach the trains in season. I saw a gentleman return to the Sherman House on Sunday evening, who had been thus left. He said he drove to every bridge across the river before he could find one that was passable, and then was too late for the train, much to his vexation and disappointment. The necessity for better means of transit has become so great that the city is attempting to carry a huge tunnel under the river on the line of one of the principal streets. The work is well under way, and although full of difficulties, promises to be an entire success.

The great work of raising the whole business part of the city to a higher grade is pretty much completed. This consisted, first, in filling up the streets, protected by breastworks of timbers on each side, from five to eight feet in height with gravel. As a consequence, the business houses were left below the grade. They were raised bodily by a system of screws to the level of the streets. The Tremont House, a large brick structure, was thus elevated five feet, and, I believe, without any suspension of the ordinary business of the house. The city is at present appropriating a large sum of money for the purpose of erecting school buildings The school systems both of the city of Chicago and of the State of Illinois are excellent.

Manufacturing enterprises are also receiving increased attention. A large watch factory has been established by Chicago capitalists at Elgin, forty miles west of the city, where a very fine article of watches and clocks is made The pork-packing establishments of Chicago are now the most extensive in the country. The hogs are killed in the fifth story, and rolled out on the ground floor in the shape of packed and barrelled pork. A good deal is being done in the manufacturing of iron, the Lake Superior ore being delivered there cheaply and expeditiously by water transportation. Were coal as easily obtained, the city would have unusual facilities for this branch of manufactures.

Every Chicago citizen is full of faith in the magnificent, as well as "manifest," destiny of his city. They expect it to become the greatest inland city in the world. Real estate is high for miles and miles out in every direction, and the speculative fever is as active as ever before. They point to the forty three millions dollars' worth of merchandise shipped last year from New York to San Francisco, via Panama, as an indication of the future business of the Pacific Railroad, the great bulk of which traffic they expect to concentrate and distribute at Chicago. Their ideas may be extravagant, but I think the city is destined to even a more rapid growth in the future than it has had in the past. I have no doubt people are now living who will see Chicago a city of a million of inhabitants.

The ride to this city from Chicago is through the very heart of the State of Illinois. We arrived at Springfield about daylight in the morning. From there down I could observe the aspect of the country. I notice great changes in the ten years since I first passed over this road. Where there was then the unbounded sweep of vision over broad and unbroken prairies, the eye now rests upon splendid farms and fruitful fields. The State has developed with great rapidity, and the high prices of grain for the past four or five years are making the farmers rich. The upper two-thirds of the State is a great wheat and corn section, the lower third is a wonderful fruit region. The peach grows to perfection, and is cultivated on an extensive scale. During the fruit season the Illinois Central Railroad runs special trains of refrigerator cars to accommodate this trade. Chicago and St. Louis, each within easy distance, afford a good market.

At Alton we strike the bank of the Mississippi. The stream is not as imposing in appearance as poetic fancy has painted it, especially in a low stage of water. The people of Alton murdered E. P. Lovejoy thirty years ago for his opposition to human slavery. A curse and blight have rested on the town ever since.

A half-hour's ride from Alton, and the smoke which hovers over St. Louis begins to be seen, and soon after the city itself appears to view. It has an old and grim appearance, almost as dingy and smoky as Pittsburg. A rush from the cars at East St. Louis, a scramble into the row of omnibuses, with their splendid horses, a clatter down into the huge ferry-boat, a few strokes of the great engine and paddle-wheels, a yell of drivers, and a jolt as the wheels bounce out of the boat on to the pavement of the levee, and we are in St. Louis, the great city of the Mississippi Valley. T. D. T.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.*]

☞ THE "POUNCET BOX" THAT SHAKESpeare's top applied to his nose, when incommoded with the fumes of "villainous saltpetre," was out of place in the field, but our military heroes returning from their victories rightly deem that a libation of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" on their handkerchiefs, adds a charm to the social reunions which welcome the advent of peace.—*Mount Vernon Banner.* 1t

☞ BUSINESS EDUCATION.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE
FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

This institution, incorporated by the Legislature, and possessing all the powers and privileges of classical colleges, offers to

YOUNG MEN

The very highest advantages for a thorough practical education for business. The course of instruction is upon a basis that cannot fail to give satisfaction, and hundreds of graduates are now holding prominent positions in this city who can testify to its superior value and pre-eminently practical character.

BOOK-KEEPING,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL LAW,
CORRESPONDENCE,
BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.

Circulars on application. 1t

☞ MOUNG SHAW LOO, OF MAULMAIN, Burmah, having completed a classical theological and medical education, is about to return to his native land.

A FAREWELL MEETING will be held ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 5, AT THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.

Addresses may be expected from Brethren Shaw Loo, G. D. Boardman, and J. H. Castle. 12 4 3t

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1867.

For the convenience of its stockholders, this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State tax of Three Mills, now due upon their respective shares.

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier. 12 4 3t

AT "THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE"

10,000 Pictures at a Reduction of 98 Per Cent.

$3 Books Selling at 35 Cents.
$3 Books Selling at 50 Cents.
$1·50 Books Selling at 25 Cents.

A new lot of these Cheap Books now ready for inspection.

1000 Chromos Reduced from 33⅓ to 75 Per Cent.

Everything in our Line either at Wholesale or Less than Cost.

Call and look over our counters. Store kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
12 4 2t&p NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING.

Central location. No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second-story front room, unfurnished, now vacant. 12 4

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
S. E. Cor. Eleventh and Market Streets,

Will open this morning, from Auction,

Yard wide Electrotype Brussels Carpet only 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 46, 48 and 50c.
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 62c., 75, 87, and $1.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·62½.
Felt Cloth Carpets, yard and a half wide, $1·50.
Hemp and Rag Carpets, 31, 37½, 50, and 62c.
Floor Oil Cloths, all widths, 45, 50, 62, and 75c.
Window Shades, gilt-borders, $1, $1·50, and $2.
Velvet Rugs, Sheep Skin and Cocoa Mats.
Table and Stair Oil Cloths.
Stair Druggets and Floor Cloths.

CHEAP BLANKETS AND COVERLETS.

All-wool Blankets, $4, $4·50, $5, $6, $7, and $10.
Silver grey and brown Blankets, $2 and $4.
Comfortables, $2: Coverlets $4 and $5.
Cassimeres and Satinets, 50, 62, 75, and $1.
Flannels, all colors, 30, 40 and 50c.
Chinchilla and Whitney Cloakings, $2 to $4.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets 12 4 mwfs10t

REMOVAL.

CONWAY BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS, AND TOYS.

Have removed from No. 40 North FOURTH Street, to the large and spacious Storerooms

NOS. 23 AND 24 N. FOURTH STREET,
Southwest corner of Commerce. [12 4 3t

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.),
No. 115 South THIRD Street,

CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES
45 Cents Per Pound.

DOUBLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
SINGLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS.
LONDON LAYER RAISINS.
LOOSE MUSCATEL RAISINS.
SULTANA RAISINS.
SEEDLESS RAISINS.
NEW LAYER FIGS, PRUNELLOS,
PRUNES, PLUMS.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
ORANGES, CITRON, CURRANTS,

And a great variety of Goods suitable for the Christmas Season, at the lowest price. [10 12 sw2m

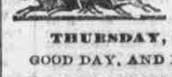
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

FRENCH BRIE CHEESE.

LOVERS OF FINE IMPORTED CHEESE ARE INVITED TO CALL AT BROAD AND WALNUT, AND FIND THERE THE FINEST VARIETY AND QUALITY OF CHEESE IN THE CITY. WE AGE IN RECEIPT OF VERY CHOICE BRIE CHEESE, CURIOUSLY PUT UP IN FRANCE, IN BASKETS, AND OF VERY RICH FLAVOR. ALSO, ROQUEFORT, STILTON, CHEDDAR, EDAM, PINEAPPLE, IMITATION OF DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, AND RICH CREAM CHEESE.

NEUFCHATEL AND CAMEMBERT WILL BE RECEIVED IN A FEW DAYS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.



POINT BREEZE PARK.
Five Mile Race.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1867.

GOOD DAY, AND REGARDLESS OF TRACK.

Horses to start at 1½ o'clock P. M. precisely.

G. NUGENT NAMES LUCY LONG, TO HARNESS.
B. POOL NAMES SKIMADORE, TO SADDLE.

Omnibuses will start for the Park at 3½ o'clock from Library street. 1t

POINT BREEZE PARK.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.
PURSE AND STAKE OF $300.

Mile Heats, 3 in 5, to Road Wagons. Good day and track. Three best road horses in the city.
Horses to start at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. M. HAMMILL NAMES B. H. MAY BOX.
OWNER NAMES B. M. GAZELLE.
OWNER NAMES B. H. STRATHMORE.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Omnibuses will start for the Park from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M., 12 3 3t

HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph
BIBLES,
Prayer, Hymns, Family and Pocket Bibles,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

New and Beautiful Styles, Rich Turkey Morocco, Antique Relief, and Gold.

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store
11 1 fmw2m8p] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8s3

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 3sp

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 3sp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p4

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3sp

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 23 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 9 17 6p

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST
CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowest figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 9 30 3m

COMPLIMENTS
OF
THE SEASON.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
OF
VERY GREAT VALUE
FOR
VERY LITTLE MONEY,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have an extensive assortment of new and elegant GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, CLOAKINGS, and DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at a still further reduction, thus affording to all an opportunity to purchase useful and elegant presents for the Holidays, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

SPLENDID OTTOMAN SILKS
At $2·50, Reduced from $5.

MOIRE ANTIQUES
At $3·50, Reduced from $5.

SILK CORDED POPLINS
At $1·50, Reduced from $2·25.

Plain French Silk Poplins
At $1·25, Reduced from $1·75.

All-wool French Poplins at 80 Cents.

French All-wool Poplins at 87½ Cents.

The above are all New and Fashionable Goods, Choice Shades, and well worthy the attention of the public.

12 2 mwfsm3p] EDWIN HALL & CO.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.		
$186·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$177·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$157 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67. do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ₰ cent. 10-40's. do.
$150 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

FOR 1868.—This popular gilt-edged miniature volume is replete with Poetic Sentiment, Pleasing Miscellany, Household Receipts, Calendar and Memoranda pages, etc.

Price 50 cents. Mailed, postpaid. Issued by GEORGE COOLIDGE, No. 3 MILK street, Boston, and sold by all booksellers. Philadelphia, J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 12 3 5t

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Running West from Omaha
Across the Continent,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHERS, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 23, 1867. 11 25 mwf6t

GLOBE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
LORING ANDREWS, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, }
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

CASH ASSETS $1,00

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting to

$103,000·00,

An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 408 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
ELMES & GRIFFITTS,
MANAGERS.

Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila National Bank.
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR.
10 23 ws6t&p

Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected in the most reliable Companies of this city, and in those of New York, New England and Baltimore

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.

On and after THURSDAY, December 5, the steamer ARIEL will discontinue her trips. The steamer S. M. FELTON will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 P. M., and WILMINGTON at 7·30 A. M. 12 4 3t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall,
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAITH WELL FOUNDED.—In old times, at the commencement of every season, it was the fashion to take a strong cathartic as a safeguard against a change of temperature. It was a worse than senseless practice. The people of our day understand the matter better. Instead of depleting the system they reinforce it. In the method they adopt they exhibit a wise discrimination. Instead of resorting to the vitiated stimulants of commerce, or any of the compounds derived from them, they put their faith in the only absolutely pure invigorant procurable in the market—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Their faith is well founded. Never has any tonic medicine been prepared with such scrupulous precision and conscientious care. It is a vegetable compound, of which every ingredient is sound, wholesome, and *medicinal* in the true sense of the word. Now, we have three prominent national complaints. One-half of the adult population of the United States suffer more or less either from diseases of the stomach, derangements of the liver, or affections of the kidneys. In no other land under Heaven are these maladies so general as in this country, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is a specific for them all, unless organic in their origin, and, therefore, beyond cure. And let those who are fortunate enough to be exempt from them at present understand one great fact, viz., that an occasional use of this vitalizing tonic will as certainly prevent them as the sun will prevent the earth from freezing where its genial beams descend.

THE Secretary of the Treasury's Report reveals a very satisfactory state of the national finances, and, says the Secretary, "This is now a fitting opportunity to further provide for its improvement." Speaking of "fitting opportunities," they are as abundant as *fitting customers* at this season of the year, at the large Ready-Made Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

CURTAINS—Selling off in consequence of change of business January 1, 1868.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

100,000 DOLLARS worth of Curtains, Shades, Cornices, etc. etc., selling at very low prices. Must be sold before 1868.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS selling at reduced prices at
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.'s Curtain Store,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

THE FIRST PRESENT on the list of those to be awarded to subscribers in aid of the Riverside Institute is worth $40,000. Each dollar share secures one of the $50,000 worth of presents announced for distribution. The shares are for sale in this city at No. 921 Chesnut street.

IF you must take medicine, then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

THE "SCULPTURESQUE."—To is the title euphoniously given to the style of drama ic performance now presented at the Chesnut Street Theatre. It consists in a most beautiful woman doing very unwomanly feats with artistic grace and wonderful precision. She poses, leaps, falls, contorts, dances on *pirouette*, and defends herself in a furious broadsword combat with a strong male performer, and thus pleases her audience by simply representing a classic marble statue imbued with poetic life. Mad'lle Marie Zoe, the lady who performs this species of dramatic work, is large and well proportioned, with piercing black eyes, a luxuriance of black curly hair, and a pretty face. She is called the "Cuban Sylpa," and has achieved successes in New Orleans and Havana, where the Menken attracted her first victories. Mad'lle Zoe is quite as beautiful as Menken, and is rather a better actress and pantomimic artist. She is not as attractive a representative of the statuesque and sculpturesque as Celeste or Cubas, but she is far superior to Helen Western. Her figure is any modesty in such roles as *The French Spy*, Mad'lle Zoe expresses it. Her dresses are more abundant than those made use of in *The Black Crook*, and we are free to confess that Zoe does nothing to encourage a vulgar taste. Those who wish to see the "human form divine" displayed in all its beauty, without lewdness or indecency, can now be accommodated by visiting the Chesnut. Mad'lle Zoe appears as "Myrtello" in *the Broken Sword*, and as "Henri St. Aime." "Hamet," and "Mathilde," in *The French Spy*, this evening.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

CATARRH.—For Chronic Catarrh of long standing, Acute Catarrh, or cold in the Head, recent in exchange from Acute Coryza, nothing equals Humphrey's Specific No. 19. This class of diseases, as is well known is of very frequent, nay, almost universal prevalence, and the chronic forms are especially obstinate. Ordinary remedies are of very little service in effecting a cure, nor is the boasted Inhalation any better.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth, and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Horstie, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 627 Arch street.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—It is with more than usual earnestness that we call the attention of our many readers and friends to the advertisement in another column of this popular remedy. Earnest are we in so mentioning it, as the concurrent testimony of our scientific physicians, both of Allopathy and Homœopathic practice, and all our able and excellent druggists, that, as a curative agent for diseases of the kidneys and urinating organs, there is nothing to equal it. It is known to all who have made medicine a study, that Buchu, in some form, has for ages past been used as a remedy for the above-mentioned diseases.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HEADACHE, Languor, an Melancholy generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver, may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills. a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, removing all Biliousness, and producing regular evacuations of the Bowels. Sold by all Druggists.

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER, of Russia, would no doubt take part of his pay for Russian America in tickets in aid of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers. Every citizen of this city ought to call at No. 1126 Chesnut street, and secure one of these curious documents.

4 TO 24. McINTIRE & BROTHER,
4 TO 24. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SCARFS,
4 TO 24. TIES, AND GENTS' FURNISHING
4 TO 24. GOODS of every kind, at small
4 TO 24. advance above cost.
No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

McGEAR—BRODIE.—On the morning of the 31st of July, 1867, by the Rev. S. W. Mutchmore, Mr. FRANK McGEAR, of Bridgeton, N. J., to Miss LIZZIE BRODIE, daughter of the late Andrew Brodie, of Philadelphia.

METTETAL—SILL.—November 21, 1867, at the Broad Street M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, PETER H. METTETAL, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY SILL, of Pennsgrove, Salem County, N. J.

DIED.

CUNNINGHAM.—On the 3d instant, after a severe illness, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence No. 1026 Fitzwater street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

EAGER.—On the 2d instant, Mr. WILLIAM EAGER, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1114 Frankford road, above Otter street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HOPKINS.—On the morning of December 3, Mrs. CATHERINE HOPKINS, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1022 Sergeant street, on Friday morning, December 6, at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at the house.

LAMB.—Departed this life, on the 1st instant, DANIEL LAMB, in the 78th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

METCALFE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 1st instant, Rev. JOSEPH METCALFE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hand-in-Hand Lodge, No. 63, and Morning Star Encampment, No. 3, of the I. O. of O. F., and the members of the Union League of the Twenty-third Ward, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Adams street, Frankford, on Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Bible Christian Church, N. Third street, above Girard avenue, Philadelphia, of which he was the Pastor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEER.—Last evening the various companies of the Fire Department voted for a Chief Engineer, to fill the unexpired term of the late David M. Lyle, which expiration takes place in October, 1868. The following is the vote as far as returned up to midnight:—

For Terrence McCusker—Niagara Hose, Marion Hose Philadelphia Engine, Vigilant Engine, Shiffler Hose, Washington Engine, Franklin Engine, Delaware Engine, Ringgold Hose, Humane Hose, Southwark Engine, Warren Hose, Spring Garden Engine, Southwark Hose, Perseverance Hose, Humane Engine, Washington Engine, of Germantown, Union, of Rising Sun, Columbia Engine, Weccacoe Engine, Columbia Hose, America Hose, Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Frankford, Moyamensing Hose, Philadelphia Engine, West Philadelphia Hose, Kingsessing Engine, Columbia, of Germantown, Mount Airy Engine, and Congress, of Chesnut Hill—31.

For George Downey—Assistance Engine, Union Hose of West Philadelphia, Decatur of Frankford, Franklin of Frankford, South Penn Hose, Northern Liberty Hose, Independence Hose, Good-Will Engine, Diligent Hose, Good-Will Hose, Neptune Hose, Northern Liberty Engine, United States Hose, Franklin Hose, Taylor Hose, Monroe of West Philadelphia, Franklin of Germantown, Excelsior of Frankford, Washington of Frankford, Western Engine, Hope Hose, Hope Engine, Schuylkill Hose, Fairmount Hose Independence Engine, United States Engine, Tivoli Hose, Spring Garden Hose, and American Engine—29.

For William Arger—Empire Hook and Ladder Company and Philadelphia Hose—2.

George Heusler—Mechanic Engine, Fellowship of Germantown, Good Intent of Roxborough—3.

William A. Delaney—Good Intent Hose—1.

Henry A. Cook—Hibernia Engine, Globe Engine and Washington Hose—3

The result is yet in doubt, but indications are in favor of Mr. McCusker.

FLOUR STORE ROBBED.—This morning, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, Officer Davis, of the First District, arrested one Joseph Hagan, on Seventeenth street, for robbing the flour store at Twenty-third and Locust streets. This enterprising individual had first broken into the stable, run out a wagon, hitched on a mule, drove round to the front of the store, forcibly entered, and then commenced to remove the bags of flour to the vehicle. In this way he had stolen about twenty-five bags and carried them off, and had just commenced to renew this wholesale business by placing bag No. 1 of the second series in the wagon, when the officer pounced down upon him and hurried him off to the Station House. Alderman Mink held him for a further hearing.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE in this city is much indebted to the courageous stand taken by the *American Guardian*, a well edited monthly journal, the December number of which has reached us. It entered upon the second volume in October, but, notwithstanding the comparatively short period during which it has been before the public, it has already attained a good circulation, and a secure foothold. The friends of temperance reform can further the interests they have at heart in no better way than by giving it a hearty and unanimous support. The Rev. John Moore, a well-known temperance lecturer, is the editor, and Mr. George S. Ferguson the publisher. It is issued from the office No. 25 North Sixth street, in this city.

VIOLATING THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Christine Murray, who is proprietress of a beer saloon at No. 108 North Twenty-fourth street, was arrested, and held by Alderman Pancoast in $500 bail for selling liquor on Sunday.

Lewis Gosh was arrested as his saloon, at Twenty-third and Vine streets, for selling liquor without a license. Recorder Eneu held him in $800 bail to answer.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION.—The Second Reformed Church of this city (Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, pastor) are enjoying a season of especial religious interest. Thirty-five persons have indulged the Christian's hope, among whom are prominent and influential citizens. Last Sunday was a memorable day in the history of this church, which has now one of the largest memberships in the whole country.

ROBBING A CIGAR STORE.—Christian Wilson and Patrick McManarra were yesterday arrested for being concerned in the robbery of the cigar store at Eighth and Carpenter streets. The latter was arrested in the vicinity of the robbery, selling the pilfered goods at such exceeding small rates that suspicion was at once aroused, and search was made and both were arrested. Alderman Mink committed them.

A BURMESE STUDENT.—Moung Shaw Loo, a native of Burmah, who came to this country to receive a theological, classical, and medical education, and having completed his object, is about to return. Farewell services of great interest will be held with this view, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

STEALING TOYS was the charge on which Abram Chester was taken in custody. In preparing his Christmas store of presents he intentionally, it is alleged, took from off a stand at Sixth and Arch streets, and forgot to return the same, various toys. Officer Mitchell yesterday arrested him. He was committed by Alderman Beitler.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—ESTATE OF ANDREW BRODIE, DECEASED.—Our readers will see by referring to page 7 that Thomas & Sons advertise for their sale on December 24, the estate of Andrew Brodie, comprising genteel dwellings and well secured ground rents.

STEALING BLANKETS.—Isham Taylor and Isaac Welton were arrested yesterday for stealing blankets from a tavern on Pine street, below Seventh. When arrested they were hawking them about the streets. Alderman Morrow committed them.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Andrew Wright had one of his fingers crushed in the machinery at Bruner's mill, Twenty-third and Hamilton streets. He resides at No. 517 N. Twenty-third street.

AN ASSAULT.—James Waldron, Robert Sproll, and James Murrell were yesterday arrested on Chesnut street for committing an assault on an orderly person who was quietly making his way along. They were committed.

THE TICKETS for Habelmann's costume concerts are in great demand, for everybody wants to see the great basso Hermann in his immense *role of* "Mephistopheles," and Madame Johannsen in "Fidelio."

STEALING BUCKETS.—Richard Eddy was taken in custody at Seventh and Lombard streets, for stealing six buckets from the front of a grocery store in the vicinity. Alderman Morrow committed him.

THE TOWN TALK IN MUSICAL CIRCLES is Mr. Jarvis' first appearance at Sentz's Thursday afternoon matinees. A great treat is expected to-morrow.

AN OWNER is wanted for two sacks of rock-salt, which were found last night on Delaware avenue, and taken to the police station, Front and Noble streets.

COMPLAINTS are daily being made about the poor quality of the gas in the lower part of the city.

POCKET KNIVES OF AMERICAN MANUfacture.—Neat patterns just opened by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

FOR FOSTERING THE MECHANICAL talent or ingenuity of your son, give him a Chest of Tools or Work Bench, such as we have for sale, TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SKATES CORRECTLY SHARPENED AND repaired; Skaters' Gimlets, Heel Plates, Straps, etc., and a variety of Ladies' and Gents' Skates, and Parlor Skates, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Dec. 4—2 P. M.—Consols, 93 (ex dividend); United States bonds, 71 3-16, Illinois Central, 89½; Erie Railroad, 47½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—Cotton firm and unchanged. The sales are now estimated at 10,000 bales.

Lard is quoted at 48s. 6d. Bacon, 43s. Common Rosin, 7s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum, 43½ francs for standard white.

Ship News.

DETROIT, Dec. 4.—The propeller Portsmouth is ashore at Oneida Island, Lake Huron. She is covered with ice, and it being impossible to move her, has been stripped and abandoned.

The schooner Two Fannies, with lumber for Chicago, is ashore near Alpina, Lake Huron, in a very dangerous position.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¾@112¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104¾@105.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105¼@105¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@107¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107¾@107¾.
United States 10-40s, 101½@101¾.
June and July 7-30s, 104¾@104¾. Market steady.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Cotton steady at 15¾c. Flour 5@10c. higher; 9500 barrels sold—State, $7 65@10; Ohio, $9 25@12 50; Western, $7 80@11; Southern, $9 50@13 75; California, $11 25@13 75. Wheat firmer; 7500 bushels sold; sales of No. 2 spring at $2 21. Corn dull. Oats firm. Barley advancing. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $21 12½. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Cotton quiet at 15@15½. Flour very dull; prices unchanged. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, $2 56@2 60. Corn active; prime dry white, $1 14@1 15, old yellow, $1 18@1 20. Western mixed, $1 15@1 17. Oats dull at 70@71c. Rye dull at $1 30@1 60. Provisions—There is a better feeling in the market. Bulk rib sides sold at 10½; mess pork, $22 25@22 50.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Dec. 4—Noon.—In the Sugar Market there is nothing doing, but there is no quotable change in prices. Exchange Markets is firmer. Bills on London, 13¾@14; on Paris at par; and on the United States for currency at 24@25 for gold, 2 per cent. premium.

Arrived, steamer Mount Vernon, from Vera Cruz.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—T. B. Pugh, Assistant District Attorney.

Lina Dorf was charged with the larceny of watches and money, together valued at $78, the property of Isaac Wagner. Mr. Wagner testified that he resided at No. 411 Poplar street, and the defendant had been a servant in his house. He had four watches and some money in his coat pocket, and he usually hung his coat in a closet in his bed-room at night. On the morning of the 26th of last month he went to the closet to take out the watches, and found that they and the money had been stolen. The defendant had then left the premises. He afterwards recovered two of the watches at the Alderman's.

The same defendant was also charged with the larceny of a watch and money, together valued at $25, belonging to Claus Hagenmuller. This gentleman testified that he lived at Mr. Wagner's house, and lost his watch and money from his pants as Mr. Wagner had lost his. The watch was restored to him by Officer Bell.

Mr. Bell testified that about 9 o'clock in the evening of November 26 he arrested the defendant at a tavern in Front street. He took her to the Alderman's office, searched her, and found three watches upon her. Mr. Hagenmuller immediately identified one of them as his watch, and Mr. Wagner identified the remaining two as his.

John Cope pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of cloth valued at $90, the property of Moses Hoch. The prisoner stole the goods in broad day, and was arrested in a street car, with them in his possession.

The Alleged Libel.

This morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. William Messer was called. The defendant is charged, as the editor of the *Sunday Mercury*, with the publication of a story tending to injure the character of William B. Mann. Before pleading to the charge, the defendant, by his counsel, J. Newton Brown and James Clark, moved to quash the bill of indictment; first, because it was presented upon a return to this term of the court, contrary to the right of the defendant to be bound over to the other term of the court; and, second, because the defendant had no notice of the sending of the bill to the Grand Jury, and was thereby deprived of his legal privilege of challenging the array of Grand Jurors.

Mr. Dwight said that if the Alderman was allowed by the Legislature to make a binding over to the second term; and the defendant had as much notice as any one ever had of the sending of a bill before the Grand Jury, and he had neglected, and therefore waived, his right of challenge.

The court overruled the motion to quash.

An application was then made for a continuance, and in support of the application the defendant testified that A. F. Hill was a material witness to him, and was absent from the city. He had endeavored to obtain his attendance, but as yet had not been able. He expected to prove that Mr. Hill wrote the story alleged to be libellous; did not know Mr. Mann or his antecedents, and did not refer to him. He expected to prove that he did not read the article, and therefore did not know its contents.

Mr. Dwight said that if this witness was on such terms with the defendant that his articles were published without examination, the defendant certainly was responsible for the publication in his paper of his articles.

Arguments for and against the application were made by Mr. Brown and by Attorney-General Brewster.

The Judge said he had not read the article, but, in looking over the paper, had passed it by, as was his practice; but as he had been advised of its character in this argument, he would say that it was a matter that certainly should be fully and carefully investigated. Where such grave charges are made against an officer of the Commonwealth, it was due to him, due to his family, due to the Court, to the community, to the Commonwealth which he represents, that they should be refuted or proven. If the charges were true, it was, indeed, fit that it should be known to the public: if they were untrue, it was equally fit to be known.

Monday next was spoken of as the day for the trial; but several of the attorneys in the case had engagements in the United States Court for that day. Mr. Brewster said that without meaning any disrespect to the United States Court, that Court was entitled to no favor from this Court, for it had only during the past week disregarded the engagements of a lawyer in this Court. The case was fixed for Tuesday next.

Nathan Atkinson was convicted of a charge of the larceny of $135 belonging to George Eldridge & Bro. The books were missed from the store, and were afterwards found in the prisoner's possession.

Robert Fulton, George F. Primrose, William Burton and Adolphus Johnson, all colored, were charged with burglary. Francis Monehan testified that on the morning of Nov. 25, between midnight and daybreak, his establishment, at the southeast corner of Seventh and St. Mary streets, was entered by the back way, and was robbed of clothing, liquor, cigars, and money. The goods were recovered from the ground beneath Johnson's residence, and hence caused his arrest. His confession caused the arrest of the others. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The new trial motion list was before the Court to-day.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Motions and rules were before the Court to-day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—United States vs. Whisky. James Cantrell claimant. Before reported. Verdict for the United States.

United States vs. Twenty-five barrels of Whisky. Thomas J. Miller, claimant. An information of the forfeiture of property for violation of the revenue law. It was alleged that the liquor was marked rectified, when it really was not so. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Eleven barrels of Whiskey. James L. Seybert, claimant. An information of the forfeiture of liquor for violation of the revenue law. On trial.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 4mwf

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Impeachment Debate.

Arrival of Cashmere Goats

Mr. Johnson's Message in the Senate.

Impeachment Defeated by a Vote of Two to One.

Removal of Gen. Joseph A Mower.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.

Removal of General Mower.

General Hancock this morning telegraphed to General Grant an explanation of his course in removing General Mower from the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, and ordering him to join his regiment.

The nature of Hancock's justification has not transpired, no information as to its merits being obtained at the War Department, as Grant has scarcely had time yet to consider the subject. It is regarded here as a high-handed act on the part of Hancock, and looks as if he were bidding for the Democratic nomination for the next Presidency.

The Message Still Talked Of.

The President's Message continues the all-important subject of discussion. Its defiant tone towards Congress has materially strengthened the impeachment feeling. It seems to be settled that the Message was the production of three minds besides that of the President. The financial part of it is attributed to Hon. Robert J. Walker, and that relating to reconstruction and condition of affairs in the South, is regarded as the joint production of Jerry Black and Montgomery Blair, who were in daily confidential intercourse with Mr. Johnson for weeks before the Message was printed.

Asiatic Goats, Dogs, and Cats.

Israel S. Diehl, sent to Asia by the Agricultural Department to investigate the Cashmere Angora and shawl-wool goats, has arrived at New York with one hundred and thirty-eight head of the best and purest breeds he could find; also, a lot of seeds for the Department, a few Angora cats, Asiatic shepherd dogs, and a few varieties of chickens. He lost twenty-five head of goats on the passage. Mr. Diehl thinks the Angora or Cashmere goats the most valuable fleece or wool-bearing animals of the world, and that their successful breeding in this country will add great wealth to the nation, as it has to Asia for ages past.

The Commissioner of Agriculture.

Colonel Capron, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, has not yet entered on his duties, and it is not known when he will, as the President is said to consider his confirmation as illegal, and has not yet decided what action he will take in the matter—whether he will send another name or not.

Coupon Bonds.

A bill will be introduced into Congress on the recommendation of Treasurer Spinner, providing for the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury of coupon bonds for registered bonds, as registered bonds can now be exchanged for coupon bonds.

The Message in the Senate.

The debate in the Senate on the usual proposition to print additional copies of the President's Message was very animated, the several leading Republicans denouncing that document, while the Democrats defended it.

The Impeachment Debate.

The galleries are crowded to-day to hear the impeachment discussion.

Treasury Appointments.

The President has just sent an immense batch of Treasury nominations into the Senate.

Impeachment Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The motion to sustain the majority report on impeachment was negatived by a vote of two to one.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The steamship China sailed at noon to-day with twenty-seven passengers for Halifax and fifty-eight for Liverpool. She takes out $11,500 in specie.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Howe (Wis.) appeared in his seat for the first time.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Legislature of Nebraska, transmitting the joint resolution ratifying the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution.

Also, a resolution from a Convention of the Federal Soldiers of Kentucky, requesting that certain property in the hands of the Governor of Kentucky shall not be allowed to pass into the hands of disloyal persons.

On motion of Mr. Conness (Cal.), it was resolved that the Acting Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of any reports in the War Department from the commanding officer of the division of the Pacific, concerning the reduction of the military reservation of Point San Jose, with copies of any maps, connected with such reports.

On motion of Mr. Sumner (Mass.) it was resolved that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of any correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, relating to existing claims of those Governments on each.

Mr. Drake (Mo.) offered the following concurrent resolution in relation to the annual Message of the President of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the President of the United States, in declining in his Annual Message to the two Houses of Congress at the present session, that the acts heretofore passed by those Houses in relation to the reconstruction of the insurrectionary States are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted authority, but in many of their provisions are in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, and that these acts are as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined," has transcended the just limits of his constitutional prerogative "to give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient;" that the use of such language by him, in his official character, is in our judgment calculated to derogate from the rightful authority of the law-making power of the nation, and to incite insubordination, if not violent resistance, to laws which it is his duty, as President, to take care shall be faithfully executed; that as between the Congress and the President, the former is the exclusive and final judge in the first instance of the conformity of its acts to the Constitution, and that when any act has been passed by two-thirds of both Houses over the President's objections, any subsequent official denouncement of it by him as unconstitutional, in the absence of any adjudication to that effect by the Supreme Judiciary of the nation, if a departure from official propriety and a breach of official obligation, justify us and calling for distinct representation on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. French, of the Freedmen's Bureau. The galleries were crowded with spectators, in expectation of the impeachment question being before the House.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of Government funds which remained on deposit in the National Banks on the 1st of each month from the 30th of June, 1866, to October 31st, 1867.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) suggested that the amount held in each bank be specified.

Mr. Kelley agreed to modify the resolution accordingly, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio), after a preliminary explanation, offered a resolution to renew the contract with James Reney, the colored man, who keeps the House's restaurant, at $200 a year. And that he be allowed to sell beer and malt liquors. The Speaker decided that the last part of the resolution was not in order, being a violation of a Joint resolution of the two Houses.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that, in view of the late action of Massachusetts, that the rule should be modified. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) offered a resolution, as the British Government claims exclusive authority to determine the question of the validity of American citizenship, that the United States Government recognizes no gradations among American citizens, native or naturalized, are entitled to, and shall receive protection from the United States Government, and that no claim made by any foreign government over naturalized American citizens shall be recognised as destroying or weakening the right of such citizens to the protection of the United States.

That the U. S. Government will at all hazards protect the rights of all citizens whether at home or abroad; and that it is the duty of the President to see to it that American citizens, native born or naturalized, who may be in other lands in lawful pursuits, shall not be unlawfully deprived of their rights as American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then took up the regular order of business the bill to repeal the tax on cotton.

Mr. Griswold (N. Y.) advocated the passage of the bill on the ground that no product of the soil could at present bear a worse direct tax than cotton. The consumption of American cotton in England had diminished forty per cent. He opposed the substitute offered by Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) making the repeal of the tax apply to the present crop, on the ground that not one third of the cotton-growers would derive any advantage under it.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) spoke in favor of the bill as reported, and declared that if he thought the substitute practicable he would give it his cheerful support.

Mr. Archer (Md.) advocated the substitute, declaring that not more than one-fifth of the present crop has passed from the hands of the producer. At all events, he contended that the cotton now in the hands of the growers should be exempt.

Mr. Maynard (Tenn.) opposed the substitute, which he said was merely a question between the Treasury on the one hand, and cotton speculators and rich growers on the other. As to the original bill, his remarks did not show him very clearly to be on either one side or the other.

Mr. Windom (Minn.) sent up and had read by the Clerk a circular extensively circulated in the South by Hershil, Johnson & Co., offering to recover in the Court of Claims all taxes that have been or shall be paid on cotton, in consideration of being allowed to retain one-half the amount recovered.

Mr. Baker (Ill.) favored the original bill, and gave his reasons therefor. He opposed the substitute for the benefit of the small growers of cotton.

Mr. Covode (Pa.) gave notice of an amendment to reduce the tax on cotton to one cent per pound.

Mr. McCarthy (N. Y.) opposed the removal of the tax, holding that the tax did not operate as premium to Indian or Egyptian cotton. The American cotton, he held, was able to bear from 3 to 5 cents per pound tax. Half of it went abroad, and this tax made foreign nations contribute to the payment of the national debt. The question should be held in abeyance until the Committee of Ways and Means could show how the deficit of twenty millions (that would result from the passage of the bill) was to be made good.

Mr. Nunn (Tenn.) gave notice of an amendment to the substitute by making the repeal of the tax apply to all cotton on all plantations where grown, and which is the property of the producer, to the removal of the tax of all; but he did so because if continued the American cotton would be driven from the market of Europe. Even a tax of one cent per pound would interfere with its production.

Mr. Miller (Penn.) gave notice of a motion to recommit the bill, in order that the question may be incorporated in a regular tax bill. He did not know any product that could bear a tax better than cotton. The next movement would be to exempt from taxation sugar, tobacco, and whisky.

Mr. Johnson's Message.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

At the moment when all patriots are hoping for a cessation of a political and *quasi*-sectional strife already too long persisted in, and restoration of calmness and fraternity, Mr. Johnson hurls a fresh firebrand into the face of the country. He summons into new activity and acrimony all the feuds and hates which good men hoped were quieted, and challenges a renewal of the mischievous perilous strife already protracted beyond reason, and for which there is no longer a shadow of excuse. So untimely, so wantonly, wickedly baleful an appeal to outworn prejudices and dying factions has not been made in all our past history. We sadly apprehend that its effect on the action of the House on the impeachment question will be such as to perpetuate its deplorable effects.

Mr. Johnson has much to say of "the Constitution," and of "negroes," in apparent ignorance that the Federal Constitution utterly disregards any political or other distinction founded on color. It recognizes some men as citizens, others as aliens, still others as "Indians not taxed;" it discriminates "free persons" from "all other persons;" but it knows no man as black or white, Caucasian or negro. We turn, therefore, the President's batteries on himself. He makes a grossly unconstitutional, invidious, unjust distinction between citizens where the Constitution and laws make none—makes it for the express purpose of putting four millions of loyal Americans under the feet of unchanged Rebels. Right well does he know that the four millions of Southern blacks are and have been true to their country, her authority, her unity, and her flag, while a majority of those whom alone he recognizes as the Southern people were fighting to overthrow and destroy them; yet he is doing his very utmost to betray those loyal four millions into the unchecked power of those who are in the Union only because they were conquered and compelled to submit to its sway. And he—not Congress—is keeping the Southern States out of their proper place in the counsels of the Republic, for no reason under heaven but to betray those loyal four millions into the power of the ex-Rebels who hold with him that the freedmen are entitled to such rights only as their late masters see fit to accord them!

The amazing recklessness with which the President makes assertions that the world knows to be untrue has already been noted. But exposure of this infirmity does not secure its correction. He says in this Message that "Congress submitted an Amendment to the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States (as they were), and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function." This is not the truth. He says of the Reconstruction acts of Congress that

"It is manifestly and avowedly the object of these laws to confer upon the negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchise such number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all elections in the Southern States."

—He makes this assertion in the face of officials returns—public, notorious, undisputed—which show a clear majority of registered white voters, under the Reconstruction acts, in Virginia, in North Carolina, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Arkansas, and in Texas—six of the ten States in question, including the largest and most important, which have all accepted, by large majorities, the policy of Congress; while the four States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, wherein the blacks have a majority of registered electors, have either failed to accept the plan of Congress, or have accepted it by very small majorities.

But why should we proceed to refute, item by item, assertions and imputations so recklessly made, under the manifest *animus* of discomfiture and spleen? The great party which Mr. Johnson has betrayed is known to detest him; the party which he has served is very chary of endorsing and fully determined not to be in any manner committed to his fortunes. Hence the acrid temper and truculent tone of this most unfortunate document.

Mr. Johnson charges Congress with seeking to keep ten States practically out of the Union at the very moment when they are seen to be returning to it under the very acts which he calls on Congress to repeal! If a single one fails to do so, it will be simply because the ex-instigated and Rebel part of their population, [illegible] to at an pushed on by him, have refused to vote [illegible] election held under the authority of Congress. That body has provided for their speedy return under conditions with which they could readily reply:—Mr. Johnson's Rebel *protégés* vote *not* to come in, or refuse to vote at all (which has, and is intended to have, the same effect); and thereupon Mr. Johnson turns upon Congress and accuses it of keeping out those States! There never was a more insane exhibition of spleen and malignity.

If it were true that the States lately fighting

HISTORY OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

TIME-MEASURERS.

IN TWO PARTS.—PART I.

There is, perhaps, no subject more interesting to human nature than that of Time. Like eternity, it concerns us all; and unlike it, exacts as well as demands our attention. True, as Sir Walter Scott writes, "it is but a shadowy name, a succession of breathings measured forth by night with the clank of a bell, by day with a shadowy crossing along a dial-stone;" but we cannot shut our eyes for very long to the fact of its passage. If in our youth we strive to kill it, so all the more in our age do we strive to lengthen its too brief hours out. Even the means by which to note its course have naturally engaged the minds of men in all ages; they have been very diverse and ingenious, and a due record of them cannot fail to contain many curious particulars.

Among the early Romans the day was divided into twelve hours, from sunrise to sunset, the length of which, therefore, varied with the seasons. The Egyptians, Mexicans, and Persians reckoned the day to begin from sunrise, and divided it into four intervals, determined by the rising and setting of the sun, and its two passages over the meridian. Our own uniform hours of sixty minutes each could scarcely have come into use until something like the wheel-clock was invented; the ancient sun-dial represented hours of a length varying with the seasons, and the clepsydra (or water-clock) was adjusted to furnish hours of fifty to seventy minutes each, to suit the changing lengths of day and night. Clocks, even so late as the reign of James I, were often called horologes; and up to the fourteenth century the word clock was applied only to the bell which rang out the hours, or certain periods determined by the sun-dial or sand-glass. To this day the bell of Wells Cathedral is still called the horologe.

The clepsydra is said to have been invented by the censor Scipio Nasica, 595 B. C. The principle of these early time-measurers was a very simple one. "In those of the common kind, the water issued drop by drop through a small hole in the vessel that contained it, and fell into a receiver, in which some light floating body marked the height of the water as it rose, and by these means the time that had elapsed. In a bas-relief of the date of the Lower Empire, figuring the Hippodrome in Constantinople, a clepsydra, in the shape of an oviform vase, appears. It is very simply mounted, being traversed by an axis, and turned with a crooked handle. By this contrivance, the instantaneous inversion of the vase was secured, and the contents escaping in a certain definite time, showed the number of minutes which were taken up by each *missus*, or course. Vitruvius tells us of the construction of a clepsydra which, besides the hours, told the moon's age, the zodiacal sign for the month, and several other things; in fact, it was a regular astronomical clock. His details now read somewhat obscure and complicated; but the principle was that a float, as it moved upwards by means of a vertical column fixed in it, drove different sets of cog-wheels, which impelled in their turn other sets, by means of which figures were to move, obelisks to twirl round, pebbles to be discharged, trumpets to sound, and many other tricks to be put into action. The admission-pipe for the water was made either of gold or a perforated gem, in order that it might not wear away, or be liable to get foul. The floats sometimes communicated with wheels, which worked hands on dials, or supported human figures, which pointed with hands to certain numbers as the water rose; and in some ingenious water-clocks the fluid flowed as tears from eyes of automata; but all these *clepsydræ* had two great defects—the one being, that the flow varied with the density of the atmosphere; the other, that the water flowed quicker at last than at first. They were, however, put to one excellent use, which has, unhappily, fallen into decay—they were set up in the law courts to time counsel; 'to prevent babbling, that such as spoke ought to be brief in their speeches.' For this custom, the world was indebted to the Romans (especially Pompey), and from it Martial is supplied with a pleasant sarcasm: perceiving a dull declaimer moistening his lips with a glass of water, he suggests that it would be a relief to the audience as well as to himself if he would take liquor from the clepsydra."

A modern story, with reference to another learned profession, but of a somewhat similar character, may be mentioned here. "Dr. Samuel Parr (who died in 1825) had preached the Spital sermon at Christ Church, on the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London (Harvey Combe), and as they were issuing out of the church together—'Well,' says Parr, 'how did you like the sermon?'

"'Why, Doctor,' replies his Lordship, 'there were four things in it that I did not like to hear.'

"'State them.'

"'To speak frankly, then, they were the quarters of the church clock, which struck four times before you had finished.'"

With some mechanical additions, the ancient clepsydras were made to do wonderful things besides stopping lawyers' tongues. Haroun-al-Raschid sent (in 807), by two monks of Jerusalem, to the Emperor Charlemagne a brass water-clock, the dial of which was composed of twelve small doors representing the divisions of the hours; each door opened at the hour it was intended to represent, and out of it came the same number of little balls, which fell one by one, at equal distances of time, on a brass drum. It might be told by the eye what hour it was by the number of doors that were open, and by the ear, by the number of balls that fell. When it was 12 o'clock twelve horsemen in miniature issued forth at the same time, and, marching around the dial, shut all the doors.

Hour-glasses, called clepsammia, in which sand took the place of water, were modifications of the clepsydræ. Candle-clocks were used as time-measurers by some, and especially by our own Alfred the Great. "To rightly divide his time he adopted the following simple expedient: he procured as much wax as weighed seventy-two penny-weights, which he commanded to be made into six candles, each twelve inches in length, with the divisions of inches distinctly marked upon it. These being lighted one after another regularly, burned four hours each, at the rate of an inch for every twenty minutes. Thus the six candles lasted twenty-four hours. The tending of these candle-clocks he confided to one of his domestic chaplains, who constantly from time to time gave him notice of their wasting. But when the winds blew, the air, rushing in through the doors, windows, and crevices of his rude habitation, caused his candles to gutter, and, by fanning the flame, to burn faster. The ingenious king, in order to remedy this serious inconvenience, caused some fine white horn to be scraped so thin as to be transparent, which he let into close frames of wood; and in these primitive lanthorns his wax-clocks burned steadily in all weathers."

The invention of wheel-clocks is attributed by some to Archimedes so early as 200 B. C.; by others, to Wallingford so late as the beginning of the 14th century; but in the "Book of Landaff," describing the life of St. Tellavus, who made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem at the end of the fifth century, it is stated that he returned to Britain with three precious gifts, and among them "a bell greater in fame than in size, and in value than in beauty. It convicts the perjured, and cures the infirm; and what seems still more wonderful is, that it did sound every hour without being touched, until it was prevented by the sin of men, who rashly handled it with polluted hands, and it ceased from so delightful an office." They looked their gift-clock in the mouth, and probably disturbed the works.

St. Paul's had a clock of some sort at a very early period; in the year 1286, allowances to "Bartholomo Orologiario" (the clock-keeper) being entered, in its accounts, of so much bread and beer. Iron and steel were used for the wheels and frames until the end of the sixteenth century, and blacksmiths were the chief clock-makers. Chaucer, who died in 1400, remarks of a punctual cock of his acquaintance:—

"Full sikerer was his crowing in his loge
Than his a clock or any abbey orologe;"

or:—

"As certain was his crowing in his roost
As any clock or abbey orologe;"

which might probably have been truthfully said of many a less punctual bird; for to judge by the old parish account-books, these blacksmiths' clocks were not good goers, and were for ever being rectified. That of St. Alban's Abbey, however, was an exception. It was constructed at a great cost by Richard de Wallingford, son of a blacksmith in the town in question, but afterwards made abbot for his learning (1330), and this clock was "going" in Henry VIII's reign. It noted the course of the sun and moon, the rising and setting of the planets and fixed stars, and the ebb and flow of the tide. When the good abbot felt his end drawing nigh, his thoughts being fixed on Time as well as Eternity, he left a book of directions for keeping this piece of mechanism in order.

For ingenuity and complication, however, all ancient clocks must hide their dials in the presence of that of the Strasburg Cathedral. "Before this clock stands a globe on the ground, showing the motions of the heavens, stars, and planets. The heavens are carried about by the first mover in twenty-four hours. Saturn, by its proper motion, is carried about in thirty years; Jupiter, in twelve; Mars, in two; the Sun, Mercury, and Venus, in one year; and the Moon in one month. In the clock itself are two tables on the right and left hand, showing the eclipses of the sun and moon for the year 1573 to 1624. The third table in the middle is divided into two parts. In the first part the statues of Apollo and Diana show the course of the year and the day thereof, being carried about one year. The second part shows the year of our Lord, and the equinoctial days, the hours of each day, and the minutes of each hour, Easter-day, and all the other feasts, and the dominical letter; and the third part hath the geographical description of all Germany, and particularly of Strasburg, and the names of the inventor and the workmen. In the middle frame of the clock is an astrolabe, showing the sign in which each planet is every day; and there are statues of the seven planets upon a circular plate of iron; so that every day the planet that rules the day comes forth, the rest being hid within the frames till they come out of course at their day, as the sun upon Sunday, and so for all the week. There is a terrestrial globe, which shows the quarter, the half-hour, and the minutes. There is a figure of a human skull, and statues of two boys, whereof one turns the hour-glass when the clock hath struck, and the other puts forth the rod in his hand at each stroke of the clock. Moreover, there are statues of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and many observations of the moon. In the upper part of the clock are four old men's statues, which strike the quarters of the hour. The statue of Death comes out at each quarter to strike, but is driven back by the statue of Christ, with a spear in his hand, for three-quarters; but in the fourth quarter Death strikes the hour with the bone in his hand, and then the chimes sound. On the top of the clock is the image of a cock, which twice in a day crows aloud and claps his wings. Besides, this clock is decked with many rare pictures, and being on the inside of the church, carries another frame to the outside of the walls, whereon the hours of the sun, the courses of the moon, the length of the day, and such other things as are set out with much art." But perhaps the most striking part of the history of this famous Strasburg clock was, that it was made, or, at all events, perfected by a blind man. The artisan who contrived it lost his sight, and was superseded; but since nobody else would carry out his ideas, and he refused to communicate them, he was reinstated in his work, and actually carried out the affair, in all its intricate delicacy, to the end. There are several other examples of blind clockmakers, and even watchmakers. The *Illustrated London News* of August 23, 1851, tells us that there was then living at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, a watchmaker named Rippin, who was completely blind. He was a first-rate hand at his business, and it was truly surprising to observe with what ease he could take to pieces and place together again watches of the most delicate mechanism. Some years previously Rippin was robbed, and the property taken from him consisted of watch-wheels, hair-springs, and other tiny things belonging to the trade. The thief was traced, and convicted at Spalding Sessions, the blind man having sworn to his property by feeling.

Those who are accustomed only to eight-day clocks will be astonished to learn that some time-pieces have been made to go for a hundred years! The Marquis of Bute had one at Luton Park; and "in Sir John Moore's account of his 'large sphere-going clockwork' (*Mathem. Compend.*) we read that it made a revolution of once in seventeen thousand one hundred years, by means of six wheels and five pinions, for the sun's apogeum." Instead of "it made," one should surely here read "it was made to make," since the oldest inhabitant could scarcely certify to the fact having been performed. In 1859, after years of labor, James White, of Wickham Market, completed a self-winding clock, which determined the time with unfailing accuracy, continuing a constant motion by itself, never requiring to be wound up, and being capable of perpetuating its movements so long as its component parts should exist.

Italy boasts of some curious native clock-work. Early in the last century, at the Palazzo di Colonna at Rome, was a portable clock, which was wound up only once a year, and showed the hour of the day, the month, and the year; and the popes possessed for two centuries a horological marvel, which, passing through the hands of King William I of the Netherlands, was exhibited to our Royal Society so late as 1848. This was produced solely by manual labor, without any other help than the bench of the turner and the file; yet it shows the date of the month, and all the Catholic feasts and holidays throughout the year. Seven heathen gods made their appearance, each on his proper week-day, exactly in front, and was relieved, after twenty-four hours' duty, by the next. "In the centre of the second division (the clock being a tower of three stories) is an image of the Virgin, holding her son Jesus in her arms; two angels are seen placing crowns and garlands on her head; and during the performance of the bells, several angels appear making his obeisance before the image of Mary and the Saviour. Within the centre of the third division is a metal bell hanging on a gilt plate of copper, on which is represented the judgment day. Round this metal plate move four silver figures, set in motion by mechanism, representing four states of social life. These images point out the quarters of the hour by striking the bell; the first quarter is represented by a youth, the second by a grave citizen, the third by a Roman soldier, and the fourth by a priest. In the fourth division is likewise a metal bell, on the sides of which are chambers; on the left side is the representation of Death, proclaiming the hours of day and night by striking the bell; above it is seen a Latin inscription, from Romans, chapter viii, verse 23. At the right side is the image of the Saviour stepping forward, with the globe in his hand, and above it the cross. This figure proceeds, every two minutes, in a slow manner, and then, for a moment, hides itself from view; above it is a Latin verse from the prophet Hosea, chapter xiii. These two figures are of massive silver. Behind the bell is inscribed the name of the artist, and the date 1589." Many ancient clocks upon the continent exhibit processions of saints and various other religious automata; but the most singular of all, perhaps, is one in the cathedral of St. John, at Lyon. "On the top of it stands a cock, that every three hours claps his wings and crows thrice. In a gallery underneath a door opens on one side, and out comes the Virgin Mary; and from a door on the other side the angel Gabriel, who meets and salutes her. At the same time a door opens in the alcove part, out of which the form of a dove, representing the Holy Ghost, descends upon the Virgin's head. After this, these figures retire, and from a door in the middle comes forth the figure of a reverend father, lifting up his hand and giving his benediction to the spectators. The days of the week are represented by seven figures, each of which takes its place in a niche on the morning of the day that it represents, and continues there until midnight. The greatest curiosity is an oval plate marked with the minutes of an hour, which are exactly pointed out by a hand reaching the circumference, that insensibly dilates and contracts itself during the revolution. This curious machine, although not so perfect now in all its movements as when it was originally constructed, has suffered but little injury during a long course of years, owing to the care and skill of those who were appointed to look after it. It appears from an inscription on the clock itself that it was repaired and improved by one Morrison in 1661; but it was contrived long before that time by Nicholas Lipp, a native of Basle; who finished it in 1598, when he was about thirty years of age. The oval minute motion was invented by M. Servier, and is of later date. There is a tradition that the ingenious artist, Lipp, had his eyes put out by order of the magistrates of Lyon, that he might not be able to make another clock like this; but so far from this being true, the justices of Lyon engaged him to take care of his own machine, at a handsome salary.

Ingenious, however, as are the quasi-religious automata above mentioned, how inferior are they in human interest when compared with the timepiece possessed by Mrs. Forester at Great Brickhill, Bucks, "the identical clock which was at Whitehall at the time of the execution of Charles I, and by which the fatal moment was regulated." At that period (the seventeenth century), there was a great taste for striking-clocks. "Several of them, made by Thomas Tompion, who invented many useful things in clockwork, not only struck the quarters on eight bells, but also the hour after each quarter. At 12 o'clock forty-four blows were struck, and one hundred and thirteen between 12 and 1 o'clock. Failures in the striking mechanism of these clocks were attended with much annoyance to the owners of them, for they would go on striking without cessation until the weight or spring had gone down, and they were frequently contrived to go for a month. A clock made by Tompion on this construction caused much annoyance to the Duchess of Gloucester soon after her marriage. This machine was fixed in an apartment adjoining her bedchamber; the failure took place at 2 o'clock in the morning, and, as the case could not be opened, the clock continued to strike until 8 o'clock—a tintinnabulum which, we think, must have scared away the hovering Hymen."—*Chambers' Journal.*

(To be continued.)

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

Will be held at the League House,

ON MONDAY EVENING, December 9,

AT 7 O'CLOCK.

At this meeting there will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

GEORGE H. BOKER,

11 30 7t SECRETARY.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY, AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2, 1867.

The Directors of the above Companies have ordered that the Transfer Books of Capital Stock be closed on JANUARY 15 and JULY 15 in each year, until the SECOND DAY of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Companies, on the FIFTEENTH DAY of the month in which the dividend is declared.

11 30 6t RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30, 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.

11 4 6w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due DECEMBER 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of DARNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, New York, on and after that date.

WILLIAM J. PALMER,

11 22fmw9t Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year.

D. H. MULVANY,

11 14 20t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOVEMBER 29, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held this day, Messrs. Edward W. Clark, John Welsh, Clarence H. Clark, and George F. Tyler were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Jacob P. Jones, Frederick Graff, Samuel E. Stokes, and Charles Wheeler from their positions as Managers of said Company.

F. MITCHELL,

11 29 6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held this day, EDWARD W. CLARK, Esq., was elected President of said Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James S. Cox, Esq., from said office.

F. MITCHELL,

11 29 6t Secretary.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29, 1867.

For the convenience of its Stockholders this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes, the State Tax of Three Mills now due upon their respective shares.

11 29 6t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

PROFESSOR BLOTS' LECTURES ON COOKERY, in ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, at 10½ o'clock A. M., December 4, 5, 6, and 9. Terms for the course of four lectures, $3; single lecture, $1. 12 3

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No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 4, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$680,696·90	
On Fire Risks	133,396·11	
		$813,687·01
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1866		326,305·00
		$1,149,992·01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867,		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$606,803·79	
On Fire Risks	136,342·51	
		$743,146·30
Interest during the same period,		
Salvages, etc		105,445·09
		$848,591·39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,

During the year, as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$363,434·11
Fire Losses	68,354·95
Return Premiums	52,826·87
Reinsurances	40·35·54
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	40,690·72
Taxes—U. S. Tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, etc	20,618·69
Expenses, etc	17,062·43
	$608,543·21
	$240,046·18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cents. Loan, 1881	134,400·30
50,000	United States 7 3 10 Per Cent Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
59,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
3000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
$201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900·00
$1,101,400	par. Market value	$1,102,802·50
	Cost $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,153·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00 Estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$103,017·10	
Cash in Drawer	198.51	
		103,215·62
		$1,507,605·15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State tax.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes,

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the Dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Ballett, Jr.,	George W. Bernardou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

11 15 15t] HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $15 to $625.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 2m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1722 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

8 30 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867, $2,589,368.

Capital	$600,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,809,765·69
Premiums	1,179,368·00
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13.	INCOME FOR 1867, $760,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Filler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 15 12

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 13

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA:

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,967·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000.

Of which amount not $900 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. B. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000

INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,	Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,	Henry A. Dubring, Esq.,
	Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,

No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

ATWOOD SMITH,

10 17 thstuem] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000; PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms,

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL P. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furni

THE EQUALITY OF THE RACES.

A Sermon Preached recently in St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. William J. Alston.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Rev. William J. Alston, the Rector of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church (colored), is a man of thorough culture and considerable pulpit eloquence. A short time since he delivered an able sermon on "The Equality of the Races," taking for his text the following passage.—

"God hath shewed me that I should not call any man common or unclean."—Acts x 21.

Within the past two weeks our attention was attracted by the following words on a bulletin board on Chesnut street:—"Negroes in the Cars—Important Decision of the Supreme Court—The Rights of Public Carriers—The Impious Doctrine of Social Equality Condemned—Opinion of Judge Agnew—The Judgment of the Lower Courts Reversed." The case in point was that of a Christian lady, a widow, by name Mrs. Miles—a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church—of education and refinement. Her zeal for the cause of her Saviour may be inferred from the fact that for some years she labored as a missionary to the heathen on the coast of Africa, and that she is now engaged in teaching the freedmen of the South, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania. She having occasion to travel on the West Chester Railroad line, was by a conductor of the train which she took passage on ejected from the car. The case was tried in one of the lower courts and decided in her favor. Thence on a writ of error it was carried to the Supreme Court of this State, and there the decision was *reversed*, as noticed above, by Judge Agnew. The case was decided in accordance with the laws of the State on matters of this kind, as expounded by high judicial authority previous to the Legislative enactment of March, 1867, viz.:—"Declaring it an offense for railroad companies to make any distinction between passengers on account of *race or color*." In which the ground taken by the Court, and endorsed by the Judge, is:—(a). That the carrier has a right to control his own property for the protection of his interests and the proper performance of his duty. (b). Upon the ground of public interest, viz.:—That there should be a separation of passengers according to color. (c). N. B. The Judge's statement that the *white* and *black* races are distinct naturally—that God has made them dissimilar, and *meant they should be separate upon the face of the globe*.

And here, at the outset, to answer you who may ask, viz., What have these legal matters to do with the clearly-defined work of the preacher of the Gospel? We answer they are, or should be, actuated by the following Divine command, "Cry aloud, spare not, lift up thy voice like a trumpet, and show my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sins." Also, Ezekiel 33, 7, "O son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore thou shalt hear the word at my mouth, and warn them from me." Thus, respecting the spirit of the words of the Judge in his comments in the decision of the case under consideration, we feel bound, by our ministerial position, as also from the fact that we are identified with the oppressed and despised race of our land, to brand it as a base and glaring misrepresentation of the Divine character respecting His rational creatures; for were we influenced by the argument of the Judge, touching the disposition of that great, wise, merciful, omnipoteut, and just Being in whom "we live, and move, and have our being," we should from conscientious scruples be compelled to give up preaching the Gospel.

Whereas, we are most happy at being able to say, viz.:—That we find a very important part of the work of the Christian ministry to be, to explain to the children of men the attributes and character of their Creator, Preserver, and Benefactor; and their relations to Him in time and throughout eternity. And chiefly to inform them how He loves them—as seen in the gift and voluntary sufferings and death of His only begotten Son. And further, in His commissioning His apostles to go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature. And further, in that this great and best of Beings has "made of one blood all nations that dwell on the face of the earth." Thus, being of one common origin, they have one common means of salvation, viz.:—One faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, and that He, our kind Heavenly Father, invites all "to seek Him while He is near, and to call upon Him while He may be found." Further, to show from His own conduct towards the world's populace, that God is an affectionate and an impartial Father, Redeemer, and Sanctifier. And that all men might thus confidentially approach Him St. Peter was Divinely inspired to write (after his own mind had been miraculously illuminated, and hence his hitherto deeply rooted prejudices banished), for the consolation and enlightenment of the peoples of the world, viz., "That God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation, He that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him." Also, that He is rightly denominated a righteous and the Judge of the whole earth.

And this brings to the more immediate consideration of the words of the text, viz.:—"God hath showed me that I should not call any man common or unclean." St. Peter being a Jew—with all of the cherished prejudices of his nation towards the Gentile world—was, by the Saviour, taken away from his nets and constituted "a fisher of men." And God miraculously prepared him as an effective message-bearer of these glad tidings to the Gentile world! And also miraculously prepared the Gentile world, through Cornelius, the Roman centurion, for the reception of the same.

The effect upon Peter—he was led to see that God was not partial, as he had hitherto supposed, towards any one of the nations of men in the promulgating of His plans for their redemption and salvation. For while endeavoring to solve the problem of the vision, behold, the men that came from Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate, and called and asked whether Simon, which was surnamed Peter, was lodged there. While Peter thought on the vision, the Spirit said unto him—"Behold, three men seek thee. Arise, therefore, get thee down and go with them." * * Having reached the house of Cornelius, "he went in, and found many that were come together. And he said unto them, Ye know how that it is an unlawful thing for a man that is a Jew to keep company with or come unto one of another nation." Then follow the words of the text—"But God hath shewed me that I should not call any man common or unclean." He then preached the gospel unto those assembled, viz.:—"Then Peter opened his mouth and said, Of a truth, I perceive that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation, he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him."

Therefore, we embrace this opportunity to state (with becoming deference to the Judge whose decision and comments we are considering) that in this matter he has injuriously defamed the Almighty, who will hold him accountable; and at the same time failed to be guided by the oath and attributes of his office. It is generally known that in our Government every official, from the Chief Magistrate of the same to the humblest alderman in the State, pledges himself to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge the duties of his office with impartiality, and justly to render to every man his due. And now, in order that we may, as a Christian congregation, intelligently exercise an opinion upon the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the comments of the Judge. We would for a moment direct your attention to a standard legal work (Bouvier's)—to the definition of a Judge, etc. He is a public officer—lawfully appointed to decide litigated questions according to law. 1. His qualifications. (a) Impartiality. (b) Before he gives an opinion to be sure he has no bias for or against either of the parties. Hear the author, "if he has the slightest bias this disqualifies him for judging the case." And not only must he be impartial, but he must also pay blind obedience to the law, whether good or bad. (c) He is bound to declare what the law is, and not to make it, he being not an arbitrator, but an interpreter of the law. And he closes this definition thus, viz., "He (the Judge) ought always seriously to attend not to his own wishes, but to the requisitions of the law of justice and of religion." Such being the clearly defined duties and qualifications of a Judge—in view of the relation existing between Him who made the world and all things therein, and those who have or shall be redeemed through faith in the atoning blood of His dear Son—we tremble for many now occupying high official positions in the land, who by their personal acts and influence have, and are, offending some of God's "little ones"—than to be guilty of which, "better that a millstone were hanged about their necks, and they cast into the depths of the sea!"

And the same great Being hath said—for the guidance of those filling the responsible positions of judges in the land, viz.:—"Ye shall not respect persons in judgment; but ye shall hear the small as well as the great. Ye shall not be afraid of the face of man, for the judgment is God's; and the cause that is too hard for thee, bring it unto me, and I will hear it:" Deuteronomy i, 17. Here, then, we may behold the impregnable fort of the pious orphan, widow, and the oppressed. When in prayer, they lift up their voices to Heaven in their behalf; the heavens are wonderfully agitated, and the earth shaken from centre to circumference.

In this way we, my Christian hearers, may see the nature of the disposition of God towards even the humblest of His rational creatures.

Further, it was from this view of the matter that caused us to look upon the Judge's comment, to be a violent and (its spiritual effect) a soul-ruining misrepresentation of the Divine character, to the detriment of the cause of God and humanity; and, therefore, having ourselt felt the inddelic tendency of the Judge's language—we would endeavor to turn the attention of your minds from the decision of a finite and fallible Judge—to those of Him who is eternal and unchangeable in His being; wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth, for He has declared by words, and demonstrated by deeds, that He is no respecter of persons.

Yes, we repeat that He has demonstrated by His providential deeds that He is no respecter of persons. For the corroboration of this statement, look at the Emancipation Proclamation act, by which 4,000,000 of human beings, by a stroke of the pen of our late and much lamented Chief Magistrate, were elevated from chattels to the dignity of freemen! This marks a new era in the progression of civilization and Christianity in this country, for by this act the great crying sin of the nation, slavery, was blotted out from her statute-books, and a mountain-high obstacle taken off of the track of the car of salvation, as evidenced by the general "Macedonian cry" coming from all parts of the South for teachers and preachers to "come over to help them." By which God is showing us that He is "no respecter of persons, and giving a reason why we should call no man common or unclean."

But the "Judge" says He (God) meant that the white and colored people should be separate on the earth, *i. e.*, in a social, religious, and political point of view. It may be that the Judge based his argument on the fact that we are identified with a race which has for over two hundred years worn the shackles of slavery.

But surely he is not ignorant of the fact that slavery is not peculiar to the negro race, as also of another fact, viz.:—That servitude and slavery have been the general condition of society, in all nations, in all countries, and at all periods of time. As history informs us that Turks, Poles, Russians, and that even Anglo-Saxons were, but comparatively a short time ago, absolutely "goods and chattels," under the name of "villeins," and as such were bought and sold in Ireland and Rome. (See life and remains of Rev. B. B. Edwards, D. D., late of Andover Theological Seminary).

And that we may profit by the contrast, let us look at England to-day in the scale of civilization, as compared with England about the end of the sixth century. Then Christianity was introduced in the country by St. Augustine, or more commonly called St. Austin. Then he saw little Brittons out upon the auction block, whom he said "looked more like angels than human beings." This wonderful transformation we owe to the influence of Christianity. Note some of the things which Christianity teaches, viz:—That "all men are brethren," and that if a man hates his brother, he is a murderer, and by persisting in which will be excluded from eternal life. But strange to say, according to the views of those who still endorse the sentiments of a late Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, viz: that "colored men have no rights which white men are bound to respect." Soon after the visible descent of the Holy Spirit, when the Evangelist Philip was preaching the Word in Samaria, the Spirit said unto him, "Go near and join thyself unto this chariot." Acts 8, 29. Strange to say that the occupant of that chariot was an Ethiopian, that through the preaching of Philip he was converted, and there and then was made an heir of God and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven, through faith in the Son of God as the common Saviour of sinners. This proves the Scripture assertion, viz., that God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted with Him. And by it we, like St. Peter, are taught to "call no man common or unclean."

Again, observe our country—when at every moment we had every reason to expect her ruin—and we ask the question, viz., What were the circumstances that turned the tide of fortune? We answer, such as God could and did bless! And these sable and hitherto despised loyalists, who were the humble instruments in the Divine Hand to save the Government, sent up a shout of universal praise to Him who, in His own good time, had broken every yoke, that they, the oppressed, might go free! Yes, the Lord has thus made bare His arm to lead His people onward and upward.

As an additional mark of which, this parish, after many years' persistent pleading, was, in May of 1863, admitted to its proper position in the Diocesan Convention. Again, another mark of the same—His authority has been acknowledged, and His influence felt, within the present year in our legislative halls, as is evidenced by the new order of things touching the street cars, etc. According to the expressed views of the Judge, we are led to infer that he would stay this progress. With far more reasonableness might he attempt to turn back the waters of that wonder of the American continent, viz., the cataract Niagara!

Under the sad influence of his decision, its tones appeal so strongly to the baser passions of the depraved and irrational, that every city and hamlet seems to be threatened with the scene of the noted "July riot" in New York city. And in thinking upon this matter, the position of the Judge in the nation at this critical period of her history appears to our mind like that of Pharaoh, King of Egypt, when in the attempt to reenslave the children of Israel, he and his hosts were drowned in the depth of the sea! And upon still further consideration his position relative to the Christian Church seems to be this, viz.:—Millions of awakened souls are hastening to enter; but at its very threshold there stands the Judge, with his description of God's disposition towards them, and, spontaneously, they turn away from the door of the Church confirmed infidels!

Finally, beloved, as a Christian congregation let us pray for the Judge, from the fact that like ourselves he too must one day appear at the tribunal of the Judge of the whole earth, when He will say, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me." O Lord, for the Redeemer's sake, there own and bless us all, forever. Amen.

A CONSEQUENCE OF CRITICISM.—It is generally supposed that the only effect produced upon an author by the censure of a critic is contained in a savage reply in print. The London *Examiner*, however, says, in relation to the Christmas story written by Dickens and Wilkie Collins:—"It is well understood that the invidious and generally false notices of the *Times* upon the Christmas books of last year, in which many charming stories were condemned wholesale, because not written by C. D., has been the cause of this twin production."

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Silk Fans, very cheap.
Gilt Stick Silk Fans, for the opera.
Handsome Papier Mache Work Boxes and Writing Desks, very low, 25 per cent. less than importers' prices.
Watch Stands, Ink Stands, Cigar Cases, Glove Boxes, Wax Dolls, etc.
A large assortment of Hdfs., very cheap.
Ladies' Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' Lace Hdkfs., 40c., 50c., 80c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2.
Ladies' Hem-stitch and Tucked Hdkfs., very cheap.
Gents' Hem-stitched and Colored Border Hdkfs.
A large lot of Porte-monnaies, very cheap, 13c., 25c., 31c., 35c., 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., $1.
Velvet and Berlin Wire Purses, very cheap.
A large lot of Ladies' Companions, 40c., 50c., 65c., 75c., $1.25, $1·50.
A new lot of Gents' Neck Ties, 31c.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels, 25c., 33c., 40c., and 50c.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linen, Napkins, and Towels, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

9 21smwtJ1] N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

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CHESNUT STREET.

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E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,

Have opened a large lot of very superior

TABLE DAMASKS

Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.

These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.

Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.

Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.

Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.

GIRARD ROW.

1867. CHRISTMAS. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

Have reduced some FINE GOODS for valuable

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FINE SHAWLS,	TABLE COVERS,
FINE SILKS,	BLANKETS,
WIDE VELVETS,	FINE DAMASKS,
RICH PLAIDS,	LINEN NAPKINS,
GOOD POPLINS,	GOOD GLOVES,
PIANO COVERS,	WORKED COLLARS
BALMORALS,	HDKFS.

MELODEON COVERS, ETC.

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HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

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TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 22 BROADWAY, 11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 18th; January 5th, 15th, and 23th, and February 15th and 28th, with New Steamships of the First-class.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For further information address the undersigned, at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, December 5, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 25 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST!
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily, at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
1 1tf

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 13

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20 cs. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 tfr Philadelphia.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1435 CHESNUT STREET,

9 7 3m Next to the corner of Fifteenth.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA. 8 15tf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BALANCE OF IMPORTED FRENCH FURNITURE, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Closing out at Reduced Prices, at

MR. I. LUTZ'S FURNITURE STORE,
11 30 2tr No. 12 South ELEVENTH Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1tf BEACH and PALMER Streets.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

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MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service,

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER! FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 5, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 9 25tf

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC., ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

December 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youth's boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, also, also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [11 29 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

December 5, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 29 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,

December 6, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 29 6t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

December 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [12 3 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,

Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [12 4 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.h

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS,
On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons,

Dec. 3, 4, 5, and 6, at 4 o'clock, very elegant English and American books, superbly illustrated works, best editions of Poets; Folio Hogarth; Dore's Bible; Dante, Milton, and Don Quixote; Lights and Shadows of New York Picture Galleries; Muspratt's Chemistry; Knight's and Staunton's Shakespeare; Dickens' Works, in cloth and half calf; Bulwer's Works; Disraeli's Works; Bohn's Libraries; Bell & Daldy's Aldine British Poets, 53 vols.; Imperial Dictionary, etc. Also, elegantly illustrated juveniles. [12 2 4t

ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANOS, Very Fine French Plate Mirrors, Handsome Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Etc. Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, an extensive assortment of superior Parlor, Dining-Room, and Chamber Furniture; fine Carpets, Stoves, etc. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, etc.

By order of administrator. 12 3 2t

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ASSETS.
On Monday,

December 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at the auction rooms, by order of the surviving assignees and trustees of Reed Brothers & Co, in pursuance of the authority of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the remaining assets of the said firm. Also, 174 67-100 acres of land in Woodbury county, Iowa, and 511 acres in Smith county, Texas.

Full particulars in catalogues now ready. [12 2 6t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF ANDREW BRODIE, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, December 24, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Andrew Brodie, deceased, viz.:—

No. 1—Dwelling, Seybert street, west of Seventeenth. All that lot of ground, with the two-story brick messuage thereon er

MUSICAL.

MRS. SCHIMPF'S COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—We are glad to record the fe[illegible]ay CONCERT.—was filled to repletion [illegible]ast that Concert Hall [illegible] last evening, on the occasion of the grand Complimentary Concert tendered to Mrs. Josephine Schimpf by the following eminent artists:—Miss Louise Solliday, the popular soprano of St. Stephen's Choir; and Messrs. Theodore Habelmann, Aaron R. Taylor, Carl Gaertner, and Henry G. Thunder, the latter in the capacity of conductor and pianist. A glance at the list will show that the friends of Mrs. Schimpf, who desired to give her a substantial evidence of their esteem, did not deem it necessary to go abroad for some name high in the musical world as a crowning attraction. For the reason that home talent alone was depended upon in making up the programme, we were doubly gratified at the large and appreciative audience which was present. Indeed, not another person could have obtained a seat in the room, and a large number were obliged to turn away from the door.

The *beneficiaire* of the evening was in excellent voice, and sang with such expression and force that she was heartily *encored* every time she left the stage. She first appeared in the cavatina from Meyerbeer's *Robert*, commencing *Robert, toi que j'aime*—"Robert, idol of my heart." She subsequently sang with Mr. Taylor the duo from Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, *La ci darem*—"Nay, bid me not;" with Messrs. Habelmann and Taylor, the trio from Donizetti's *Lucretia, Guai se ti sfuggi*—"Guard thee from all emotion;" and as a finale to the concert the grand quartette from Verdi's *Rigoletto*, with Miss Solliday and Messrs. Habelmann and Taylor. Miss Solliday sang very acceptably several solos, including Arditi's *L'Estasi* valse, Maschek's charming ballad, "Say, was it heartfelt?" and the popular "Five o'clock in the morning." But in the last she failed to impart that arch expression to which we have become accustomed since Madame Parepa-Rosa first sang in our midst.

Mr. Taylor was not in as good voice as usual, but he was heartily applauded in Keller's "Exile," Kucken's "Good Night, Farewell, My Own True Love," and the jolly "Porter Song," from Flotow's opera of *Martha*. But the chief vocal attractions of the evening, as was to have been expected, were the solos by Mr. Habelmann who never appeared to better advantage, and was rapturously applauded. He gave a new ballad by Abt, entitled "The Three Wanderers," the delicious tenor solo from Kreutzer's *Night in Granada*, and "*In Terra Solo.*"

Mr. Carl Gaertner's instrumentation was most excellent. He rendered De Beriot's violin concerto, op. 44; and one of his own composition entitled "Dreams of Scotland"—a more fitting name for which would be "The Reality of Scotland." In company with Mr. Thunder he gave Benedict's concertante on *Norma*. Mr. Thunder's share in the concert as pianist was all that could have been desired. A more enjoyable musical entertainment throughout has seldom been offered to our citizens.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1867.

—The principal subject of discussion on the street to-day is the President's Message and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the finances and the probability of resumption, although we are at a loss to see how that end can be immediately accomplished. The plan of Mr. Walker, of borrowing $250,000,000 in gold from Europe, might render this result feasible, if we could but borrow the gold. But the President's plan does not embrace the idea of a foreign loan, but considers the object can be secured without resort to a foreign market. The Secretary also assents to the views of the President, but his arguments have most of them been anticipated. It is the old story of the desirableness of resumption—a matter on which there can be but one opinion—if the result could be attained without producing a general crash. The condition of the debt, Mr. McCulloch tells us, has improved. The present year shows a decrease of $59,805,555; but from both the Message and the Report it is clear that the authorities do not expect the present receipts from taxation to continue. Thus we are told that the excess on the present year, ending June, 1868, will amount to $143,904,880; for the next year will be but $23,892,702; while the third year will have but $9,000,000 in favor of the Government. It is probable that the anticipated decrease will occur, and in view of the decrease, we think the imperative demand for a reformation of our system of taxation essential to safety. The Secretary is very earnest in favor of funding the interest-bearing notes, and lays down as a cardinal principle that it is essential to prosperity that we fund or pay the balance of the interest-bearing notes, and continue the contraction of the currency. The views of the Secretary are generally discussed, but it seems that opinion is still widely divided. One party maintains with zeal that expansion is necessary to continued security, while the other, with equal fervor, calls for contraction. "When doctors disagree."

—There seems to be a very prevalent and very proper feeling on the part of the House against hasty action on the subject of the finances, and a general desire not to rashly commit itself to any particular expression of opinion. The usual course of all resolutions should be a reference to the appropriate committees, and it is against sound policy to second the previous question without such an examination as a committee only can give. We are glad, therefore, that the two propositions offered in the House upon the subject of finances were sent to the Ways and Means Committee; one by Mr. Banks in favor of paying the debt in gold—a motion in which we heartily concur—was denied immediate consideration, and referred. And the other of Mr. Brooks, against further contraction, met a like fate. However proper the spirit of the motion may be, we consider a mature examination into its merits, by a well-qualified committee, an essential prerequisite to its passage.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government loans there was very little movement. '64 5-20s sold at 105¼, no change. 101¾ was bid for 10-40s; 104¼ for June and July 7·30s; 112¾ for 6s of 1881; 107¼ for '62 5-20s; 105⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅜ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99, and old do. at 95, interest off.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 23¾@23¾, an advance of ¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 49½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 25, no change; Lehigh Valley at 50¾, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 125¾, a decline of ¼. 64¼ was bid for Norristown; 56¾ for Minehill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; and 53 for Philadelphia and Wilmington.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Tenth and Eleventh sold at 66, no change. 26½ was bid for Spruce and Pine; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30; and Commerce at 71, no change. 235 was bid for North America; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 51½ for Commercial; 55 for Consolidation; and 60 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 21¾, no change; 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29 for Morris Canal preferred; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 48 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 137¼; 11 A. M., 136¾; 12 M., 137¼; 1 P. M., 137⅝, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is unchanged. Call loans are 6@9 per cent., and upon stock collaterals large sums are offered at 6 per cent. for six months. In commercial bills no change. The debt statement is promised for the 5th. Private advices from Washington state that no decrease will be shown in legal-tenders.

"Exchange is quoted as follows:—London, 60 days, 109¼@109; sight, 109¾@109⅞; commercial, 109@109⅛; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; short, 5·15 @5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·20@5·17½; Swiss, 5·20@5·17½; Hamburg, 35½@36; Amsterdam, 40⅜@41; Frankfort, 40¼@40⅝; Bremen, 78¼@78⅝; Berlin, 71⅜@72."

—The New York *World* this morning says:—"The Money Market is quiet, and call loans range from 6 to 7 per cent. In the discount market negotiations are difficult in all excepting strictly first class names. The failure of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle is reported; the firm was engaged largely in the China trade, and in the misfortune of their heavy losses they meet with the warm sympathy of many friends. A French velvet ribbon manufacturing firm in St. Etienne has failed, but the similar firm in New York connected with it, it is said, will not fail, as they have large means and owe nothing. A French silk and ribbon importing house is also said to have suspended, and a firm in the rice trade."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.			
$1000 5-2s '64 cp	105⅜	100 sh L Sch R	25
$500 U S 10-40s cp	101⅜	3 do	25
$2000 C & A 2 m 6s	75	100 sh Sch Nav Pf...c.	24⅝
$3000 do	75	200 sh McClint'k Oil	¾
$1200 City 6s, Old 2 cf, c&p.	98	10 sh 10th & 11th...s5.	66
$2000 Bel & Del 1 m 6s	84	100 sh Cata Pf	b5. 28⅛
$2000 Union Cl 8s	15¾	100 do	b5. 28⅛
$2000 Sun & Erie 7s	97⅞	100 do	b5. 23⅝
45 sh Mech Bk	30	200 do	23⅝
10 sh City Bk...s5 wn.	71	100 do	b30. 23⅝
224 sh Penna R...ls.	49⅛	300 do	b30. 23⅝
25 sh Leh V R...ls.	50¾	100 do...Sat'day.	23⅝

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112⅝; do. 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 104¾@105½; do., 1865, 105¾@105½; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101½; do. 7·30s, June, 104¼@105; do., July, 104¼@105¼; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119@119¼; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., October, 1865, 115⅝@115½. Gold, 137@137¼. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137¼@137⅜; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105@105½; do., 1865, 105½@106; do. July, 1865, 107⅜@108; do. July, 1867, 107¾@108; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅛@101⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104¼@105; 3d series, 104⅞@105; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119½; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅜; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112¼; old 5-20s, 107⅞@108⅛; new 5-20s, 1864, 104⅛@105⅛; do., 1865, 105⅛@105⅜; do., July, 107¾@108; do., 1867, 107⅝@108; 10-40s, 101⅛@102; 7·30s, June, 104⅝@105; do., July, 104⅛@105. Gold, 136¾@137⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1867.—Bark—Is in steady demand, with sales of 10 hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron at $56 ⅌ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $7·25@8 ⅌ 64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·45@2·50.

The Flour Market has somewhat improved, but prices are still weak. Sales of 1250 barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $7·75@10·75 for Northwestern extra family; $10·75@12·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices are well maintained. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $2·40 for common up to $2·50 for prime. Rye is in fair request, with sales of 1000 bushels Virginia at $1·70. Corn is quite active, but prices are lower. Sales of old yellow at $1·40@1·42; 1000 bushels new do. at $1·25; 12,000 bushels old Western mixed in the elevator at $1·32; and 13,000 bushels in store and from the cars at $1·30@1·32; new yellow ranges from $1·08 to $1·25. Oats are dull. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 67@73c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Is without improvement.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig R. M. Heslen, Jones, Boston, Huntzinger & Co.
Brig Open Sea, Coombs, Charleston, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, Taunton, do.
Schr Koret, Brown, Nuevitas, L. Hough & Co.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cook, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, Cardenas, G. C. Carson & Co.
Schr G. S. Reppilier, Miller, Richmond, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Roxbury, Hammett & Neill.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Manantico, Claypool, Mobile, Tyler & Co.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, Pawtucket, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, S. E. Griscom.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, Norwalk, W. H, Johns & Bro.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, Richmond, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Clara, Risley, New London, do.
Schr T. J. Trafton, Talpey, Portsmouth, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Ephraim & Anna, Green, Washington, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, East Cambridge, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, Captain.
Sl'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Roanoke, Davis, from Porto Cabello 15th ult., with coffee, etc., to J. Dallett & Co.
Prus brig Gottfried, Jongebloed, from Rotterdam Sept. 28, via Helvoet Oct. 10, with mdse. to L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr S. E. French, Ward, 5 days from Washington, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Watauga, Monroe, 10 days from Washington, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, from Pawtucket.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Haley, from Pawtucket.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, from Danversport.
Schr Reading RR. No. 41, Bartlett, from Norwalk.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, from Richmond.
Schr S. Thomas Arnold, from Middletown.
Schr Clara, Risley, from Norwich.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Providence.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, from Providence.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Providence.
Schr Ephraim & Anna Green, from Boston.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston.
Schr Manantico, Claypool, from Boston.
Steamer Union, Bowes, from Millville.
Steamer Diamond State, Robinson, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA.

Barque A. Kobbe, Carver, for Philadelphia, sailed from Palermo 9th ult.
Barque Oak Point, Vigus, hence, at Genoa 17th ult.
Barque Linda, Hewitt, for Philadelphia in 3 days, at Barbados 15th ult.
Barque Irma, Cummings, from Havana, at Cabarien 11th ult.
Brig Marshall Dutch, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Boothbay 22d ult.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, hence, at New Bedford 2d instant.
Schr T. Sinnickson Wilmore, hence, at Boston 3d instant.
Schr Carlton Jayne, Brown, hence, at Providence 2d instant.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, hence, at New Bedford 2d instant.
Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbern 28th ult.
Schr W. Bement, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr H. Little, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbern 1st inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Arrived, steamship France, from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3—Arrived, steamship Raphian, Everson, from New Orleans.
Ship Cremorne, Gates, from Liverpool.
Ship Albert, Myer, from Gottenburg.
Barque Idolique, Durkee, from Antwerp.
Barque Jupiter, Ruckess, from Bremen.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

ARE NOW OPENING

AN INVOICE OF

French Mantel Clocks,

Selected and Imported Expressly for their Sales.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

CALL ATTENTION

TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

STERLING

AND

STANDARD SILVER-WARE.

ALSO,

GERMAN-SILVER GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY

OR [9 18 wfm3mrp

BRIDAL GIFTS.

1867. "CHRISTMAS." 1867.

The increased demand made upon us last Christmas for Fine Holiday Goods, has led us to give a special attention to their production this season, and we now have the pleasure of offering the finest stock we have ever had.

With a view to enable purchasers to supply themselves at all times during the ensuing season, we have instructed our Paris House to send us, as they may be finished from time to time, the most elegant selections from the various European Manufactories, and we will therefore be able to present a constant succession of novelties during the entire month of December.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA

WANTS.

WANTED, BY A LARGE DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE, a First-class SALESMAN. To an active, energetic man, who can control an extensive trade, a liberal salary will be given.

Address in confidence, with real name,

E. R. T.,

12 4 6t* At this Office.

WANTED—BOARDING.—A SUITE OF TWO or three rooms, with board for gentleman and wife, in a private family, in West Philadelphia. Address "F. W.," Daily Press office. 12 3 2t*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 5 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

THE BEST

CHRISTMAS GIFT,

WILLCOX & GIBBS

SEWING MACHINE

DOES ALL KIND OF WORK.
MAKES NO NOISE.
IS ALWAYS READY. [11 30 smw3t

No. 720 CHESNUT Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

9 26 smw3mrp One door below Sixth.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tf ABOVE CHESNUT.

CARRIAGES.

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Girard Avenue. [11 8 fmw6mrp

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

NEW AND DESIRABLE

GOODS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

FINE

SWISS CARVED BRACKETS,

WALNUT

11 8 fw

BOOK-SHELVES AND LADDERS

OPERA CLASSES.

A large and fine assortment of OPERA GLASSES in every style; BARDOU'S and other makes.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,

11 fmwlmrp NO. 728 CHESNUT ST.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES IN LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES IN RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES.
VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH LACE CURTAINS

AT AUCTION PRICES!

The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

THREE HUNDRED PAIRS

OF

FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,

From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

Barnsley Sheetings, Towels, Huckabacks, and Other Linen Goods,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer.

Blankets at Reduced Prices.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of

Superior Quality Blankets,

All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.

ALSO,

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

11 30 20t NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation of

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 12 10 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

ANOTHER INVOICE OF

EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,

FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES

Received Direct from Europe.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS

Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins match.

A FULL LINE OF

REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.

G. MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18wsm1rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.

REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.
IMITATION " " 65 cents up.
" " " $1·00 up.

LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
4000 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS, of elegant patterns. 12 3 1m

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Girard Row, Philadelphia.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22rp

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT

FANCY ARTICLES,

Selected in Europe this season for their

NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,

ESPECIALLY FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm12t

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.